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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. ROAN, Business Manager.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1873. NO. 74

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

VILLE DU HARVE DISASTER—COWARDICE OF HER OFFICERS.

LONDON, December 7.—The crew of the Lock Earn, which ran into and sunk the Ville Du Harve, have arrived at Plymouth. They were brought into port by the British Queen, which took them off the Lock Earn on the 29th, ult., at which time she was in a sinking condition. The account of the Ville Du Harve disaster given by the rescued crew represents that the captain and second mate of the steamer came on board the Lock Earn shortly after the collision, and did not assist in saving any of the passengers and that a majority of the French crew exhibited lamentable cowardice.

The Captain of the Loch Erne makes the following statement of the circumstances attending the collision with that steamer: After first sighting the steamer and seeing that she was coming dangerously near the captain of the Loch Erne rang the ship's bell and posted his helm. The helm of the steamer was put to starboard but the steamer came right across the Loch Erne's beams. The people in the first boat from the French steamer did not say she was sinking, but the Captain of the Loch Erne, observing that the steamer was settling down, sent out his boats. Neither the first French boat, nor the second one which arrived shortly afterwards, bringing the first and second Captains of the Ville Du Havre, attempted to return, but in spite of the expostulations of all the crew who were left on board the Loch Erne and the threats of her mates to fire upon them, remained alongside the Loch Erne. The clothing of the French officers who reached the deck of the Loch Erne, was dry, showing no signs of their having been in the water. Finally some Englishmen seized and manned one of the French boats and went to the rescue of those struggling in the sea. Only one of the French boat's crew assisted in the rescue. The captain of the Loch Erne considers that the great loss of life resulted from the fact that his vessel drifted such a long distance from the steamer after the collision before it was possible to shorten sail, from the tardiness of the steamer in showing signals of distress, and from the misconduct of her crew.

Spain.

CASTELAR AND SALMERON MAKING UP.

MADRID, December 7.—A conference has taken place between Castelar and Salmeron, which is believed to have resulted in the restoration of harmony between the statesmen.

THE WAR AGAINST THE INSURGENTS.

MADRID, December 7.—It is said that the government has issued peremptory orders to the fleet to attack Cartagena in conjunction with the land forces. Estella has been wholly abandoned by the government forces on account of the prevalence of small pox and cholera.

Italy.

CONSISTORY OF DECEMBER 22—CARDINALS AND NUNCIOS TO BE CREATED.

ROME, December 7.—It is said that in the consistory which is to be held on the 22d inst., eleven Cardinals will be created, and Nuncios to Madrid, Lisbon, Vienna and Paris be appointed.

France.

BAZAINE'S FATE IN THE BALANCE.

VERSAILLES, December 6.—In the Bazaine court-martial to-day, Pourcet closed his argument for the prosecution. He demanded first the degradation of Bazaine and second, his execution.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 6.—Steamships Cuba, Wisconsin and Arndt arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, December 6.—Consols for money 91⅞, account 92; 4s 92⅝; 5-20s 92 @ 92⅝; 10-40s do '67, 91⅞; 10-40s, 91⅜; new 5s, 91⅝; Erie 38⅜.

PARIS, December 6.—Rentes 58¾ francs.

LIVERPOOL, December 6.—Cotton dull at 6¾@7 3-16; sales 10,000 bales; American, 4 850, speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Others unchanged.

ANTWERP, December 6.—Refined petroleum 28 francs.

CASUALTIES.

Boy Drowned While Skating.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARSAW, IND., December 6, 1873.

A boy named George Haymond, son of Hon. Edgar Haymond, while skating on Center Lake this afternoon, ventured too far out and the ice gave way. Before help could be procured he disappeared. The body was recovered late this evening.

Boy Wounded by a Sow.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HUNTSBURG, OHIO, December 6, 1873.

Six miles south of here to-day, a little son of Benjamin Stump, aged five years, was terribly lacerated by an old sow. They were ringing the hogs' noses when the old sow became infuriated, with the above result. The boy's recovery is doubtful.

Three Youthful Skaters Drowned.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, PA., December 6.—While five boys were skating at Westwood Junction to-day, the ice broke and three of the youths were drowned.

Mine Accident—Two Men Killed and Several Wounded.

AUDENREID, PA., December 7.—While fifteen miners were descending a slope of the Honey Brook Coal Company's mine this morning, the staple ring of a car broke and the car fell one hundred and twenty yards. Four of the men were killed, two severely injured—one probably fatally—and others slightly injured.

Cashier of the Louisville Mail Boat Line Drowned.

CINCINNATI, December 6.—Robert McCullough, cashier of the Louisville Mail Boat Line, stepped off the wharfboat at eight o'clock, this evening, into the river and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

Freight Train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Wrecked.

OMAHA, December 6.—A freight train was thrown from the track on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad near Creston, Iowa, this morning, by one end of a cattle car bursting out and letting a steer fall on the track. Seven car loads of cattle were wrecked.

Sudden Death of a Band Performer.

CAIRO, December 6.—To-night C. L. Griffin, a player in Dan Rice's circus band, fell dead while going from the St. Charles Hotel to the circus boat. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from hemorrhage of the lungs. Deceased was a native of Fayetteville, N. Y., and has a son living there. Dan Rice took charge of the body and will see it properly interred.

Steamboat Boiler Explosion—Wreck on Fire.

NEW ORLEANS, December 6.—A *Picayune* special from Marshall to-day says the steamboat Royal George exploded her boiler last night at Albany, between Jefferson and Shreveport. The mate and three deck hands were instantly killed, and five others seriously wounded. Captain Secville had his jaw fractured, and Pilot McLarey was slightly wounded. The cargo will be saved. A later report says the wreck is on fire. Relief has been sent from Shreveport.

CRIMES.

Three Thousand Dollars Stolen from a Private Dwelling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGANSPORT, IND., December 7, 1873.

The residence of J. Arnold, at Amboy, Ind., was entered last night by burglars and robbed of three thousand dollars in money, the proceeds of the sale of Mr. Arnold's store, received only yesterday. There is no clue to the robbers.

The Tennessee Defalcation.

MEMPHIS, December 6.—The County Attorney has enjoined the Bank of Commerce from using some $8,000 worth of county warrants hypothecated by Woodward, the absconding trustee. The amount of uncancelled warrants put up by him as collaterals which have been registered, amounts to $65,000, which is probably not more than half the amount of his defalcation.

Verdict in the Snyder-Foreman Case.

BUTLER, PA., December 6.—This morning the jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John W. Foreman and Rebecca Snyder, charged with attempting to poison John Snyder, brought in a verdict of guilty. A motion was at once made for a new trial and stay of proceedings.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

George G. Wolfe and Levi, of New Orleans, have brought suit for $100,000 damages against McKillop, Sprague & Co., commercial reporters, for making false representations regarding Wolfe and Levi, for the purpose of injuring their credit.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $360,517,818.

The Secretary of the Interior has accepted the portion of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, between Little Rock and Fulton, 126 miles, in accordance with the report of thecommissioners.

The missing steamer Pictou is supposed to have been burned at sea, and all hands perished.

Owing to the continued strike of train men in the Schuylkill region, orders have been issued to draw the fires of the Mahanoy Plane stationary engines, and no more coal will be shipped over that branch.

Copy of a trust mortagage of the Sprague Manufacturing Company, of Rhode Island, has been filed with the Recorder of Deeds in this city.

Captain Daffer, the indicted Superintendent of the St. Louis Street Cleaning Department, has been bailed in one thousand dollars on each of the nine indictments found against him.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE SPANISH COMPLICATION

No Danger of War Apprehended

Secretary Fish Confident of the Delivery of the Virginius.

THE MASON AND SLIDELL CASE CITED AS A PARALLEL.

VIEWS OF SENATOR SUMNER

The Government Criticised and Blamed

NEW COMMITTEE ON WAR CLAIMS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7, 1873.

The Situation—Peaceful Solution Probable.

The exciting rumors which have been put in circulation during several days just past, have had the effect to bring the matter of our relations with Spain once more to the surface. The apprehension of trouble which have been so freely expressed have been discussed with much interest in the hotels and other public places. The last intelligence from Havana, received here to-day, puts a different phase on the subject, and once more the situation is regarded as giving token of a pacific solution. It is looked upon here as a very natural thing for the Havanese to indulge in a little storming over the surrender of the Virginius, but that they have let off the superfluous steam. They evince a disposition to take a calmer view of things, and will no doubt be able to witness the giving up of the vessel with a tolerable degree of equanimity. It must be remembered that when Commodore Wilkes took Mason and Slidell off the deck of the Trent, that the House of Representatives unanimously voted him its thanks and both Congressmen and people emphatically declared that we would go to war with Great Britain before they should be given up; yet we did give them up and did not go to war about it. The volunteers are only following our example in threatening, and there need be no doubt that they will follow it throughout.

Senator Morton,

in conversation to-night, stated that the Spanish complications present a more favorable aspect than at any time since the capture of the Virginius. The stories which have been circulated to the effect that Spain has asked a modification of the protocol, he says he has reason to believe are incorrect; at least no information of that kind has reached him. Our Government, he says, is disposed to act with leniency towards Spain, and has taken into consideration the embarrassing circumstances which surround the Castelar government both at home and in Cuba. There was no fixed limit to the time for the restitution of the Virginius, but a reasonable period was promised. The papers relating to this whole question will be submitted to the Senate at the next session, and if is required, should more decisive measures be necessitated, or for the sanction by that body of what had been done. Secretary Fish states that there is now no prospects of war, and Senator Sumner proposes to make a speech on the Spanish complications.

Senator Sumner's Views.

Ever since the capture of the Virginius, he has closely watched every turn in the negotiations, and evidently expresses himself as very much astonished at the course pursued by the United States. He thinks the Government has been over hasty and has managed to get itself into an awkward place. He condemns the executions at Santiago, but thinks that our demands for reparation should not have been preceded by a careful investigation of the history of the vessel and her acts. The question of national honor, he thought, had various interpretations and was affected by circumstances; that if the vessel were violating the international amity, the seizure of the vessel was no insult to the flag. War, he thought, was a grave matter, and as such, all questions capable of such a result should be investigated most carefully before acting. The Senator said there were few questions in these days which could not be settled by arbitration. His speech on the Alabama treaty had suggested the application of this principle to the settlement of international disputes, and the final settlement at Geneva it was especially illustrated. He thinks the same rule may be applied to us in the Virginius case. We have demanded a surrender of the vessel, and arbitration may show that she was engaged in an illegal trade, in which event we would be liable for damages during the entire career of the vessel, which was not brief. The Senator has evidently a full budget, and all he needs is an opportunity.

Pinchback versus McMillan.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections have decided to hear arguments in the case of Pinchback and McMillan on Wednesday next. The impression is that Pinchback will be admitted to a seat.

The Opposition to Attorney General Williams.

For Chief Justice, is growing. The associate justices are opposing the confirmation. It is understood that several prominent Senators have called on the President, urging him to withdraw the nomination to relieve them of an embarrassment.

Committee on War Claims.

The new Committee on War Claims, just created, will be one of the most important of that body, as claims will come before it involving the determination of an important principle, and costing in amount many millions of dollars. Among these claims will be those growing out of the successive Confederate invasions of Pennsylvania and Maryland. These claims, many of them, have been heretofore presented to Congress, but have not been passed upon. The Committee will, it is believed, definitely settle the question as to whether they shall be paid.

The Special Committee on the Salary Bill held a meeting yesterday and agreed to report a bill repealing the present law and re-enacting the old law, and also placing the returned back pay beyond recovery.

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1873.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORIAL CONTEST.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections took up to-day the credentials of the Louisiana contestants, McMillan and Pinchback. The committe adjourned until Monday evening, when both parties will be heard on the law of the case.

FIRE RECORD.

Fire at Steel Works near Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, PA., December 7.—The machine shop connected with the extensive Bessemer steel works at Baldwin, three miles east of here, was burned to-day. The other buildings were saved.

Death of Bishop Armitage, of Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, December 7.—A dispatch from New York to-day, gives the sad news of the death of Bishop Armitage, of this city, after a brief illness. Bishop Armitage succeded to the Episcopal Bishopric of the Wisconsin diocese after the death of Bishop Kemper, and has filled the position most acceptably. The news of his death causes a feeling of great grief throughout the city.

NEW YORK, December 7.—Bishop Armitage, of Wisconsin, who died at St. Luke's Hospital, this morning, was forty-three years of age. He had been suffering from a tumor in the region of the spine, and entered St. Luke's Hospital on Thursday last, for surgical treatment. An operation was peformed, but after it the Bishop sank rapidly. His wife was with him during his illness.

Representatives in Allegheny County, Under the New Constitution.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A writer in your columns takes me to task in no very gentlemanly terms, for an error which I inadvertently made in a recent article, speaking of the number of members of the House of Representatives which Allegheny county will have under the new Constitution. I said Allegheny county would have *eleven* members—I should have said *fourteen*. Eleven members was the number she would be entitled to had the number remained one hundred and fifty, as originally adopted. I wrote in great haste and from recollection, and hence the blunder, which I am glad to have corrected.

The city of Pittsburgh will be entitled to as many Representatives as the population in 1870 in the city proper and the annexed districts will give her, which will probably be six members. Allegheny City will have three, and the rest of the county the remainder.

When I spoke of Allegheny county, I meant the whole county, including the cities. The number of members to which a county is entitled is first ascertained, and then every city within such county is to elect separately its proportion of the representatives allotted to the county.

Your correspondent is welcome to his inuendos, since it gives me the opportunity to correct an inadvertant error. I might retort upon him for his entire misconception of my meaning; but these are small matters, compared to the importance of the question of the adoption of the Constitution, which is now agitating the public mind. All I desire is, that the people may understand the true meaning of the revised Constitution, and, that accomplished, I have no fear of the result.

D. N. WHITE,

SEWICKLY, December 6, 1873.

THE MISSING BONDS.

Excitement at Municipal Hall

A FULL DAY'S SESSION OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A Lively Discussion and Negley's Resolutions Passed.

PROSECUTIONS ENTERED AGAINST MR. ROSS AND THREE BANK DIRECTORS.

Statements of the Water Commission Under Oath.

NEGLECTED DUTIES AND TRUSTED SECRETARY.

The excitement regarding the unlawfully hypothecated Water Bonds and the investigation by the Finance Committee in consequence thereof, reached its highest pitch on Saturday evening, when it was announced that under authority the City Attorney had directed prosecution against the ex-Secretary of the Water Commission and three directors and the ex-Cashier of the Nation Trust Company. The committee was in session all Saturday from nine o'clock in the morning until nine in the evening, with the exception of one hour for dinner. There was a large crowd in attendance at the opening of the session, including a large delegation of the stockholders of the suspended Nation Trust Company. Their committee was at once admitted for the purpose of making their proposition of settlement. The attorneys present were, for the city Messrs. Bigelow, Swoope and Watson, and for the stockholders Messrs. Acheson, Brown, Hampton, Geyer and McKelvey.

A verbal proposition was then made on behalf of the Stockholders, said to be substantially as follows: First, that the corporation lift a debt of $248,000 borrowed in Philadelphia, and for which collateral security amounting to $232,000 in water bonds was held. This money is due in January, February and March. To scure the city first mortgages on home property would be given and seven per cent. interest on the amount be paid the same as the Bonds drew. They wanted time to realize from their property, and thus prevent the sacrifice which would necessarily occur were they pushed in the present state of the finances of the country.

The question of claim of the city to be submited to arbitration.

The committee then withdrew.

MR. NEGLEY'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr Negley now called up his resolutions submitted at a previous meeting, as follows:

Whereas, Councils on the 24 h of November, 1873, referred to this Committee on Investigation of the manner of sale of Water Extension Loan Bonds and the disposition made of the money received from the proceeds of said bonds, and that the said Committee be directed to take such action as may be deemed necessary to protect the interests of the city,

Therefore be it

Resolved, First. That the City Attorney be directed and empowered to forthwith proceed and prosecute any person, officer, stockholder, manager or any other person who may have been *particeps criminis* in the illegal use of the city's moneys or Water Extension Loan Bonds by some of the city officers, as may be liable the Finance Committee fully to investigate charges against members of Councils or other officers, or such other matters as said committee may deem proper, that the Mayor is hereby directed and empowered, upon the request of said committee, to issue a subpœna and compulsory process to compel the attendance of persons and the production of books and papers before the said committee, at such times and places as said committee may deem best and see proper to designate.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION.

Major Negley supported the resolutions in a vigorous manner. He claimed that the securing of the money was all right, but contended that the public demanded that every person who had a hand in placing the city funds in jeopardy should be brought to punishment.

Mr. McCune offered as a substitute that the Committee proceed to investigate the members of the Water Commission as to the plans of issuing bonds and the manner of conducting business, but did not say anything about prosecuting the guilty parties when discovered.

Mr. Phillips said he would not vote for the resolution offered by Mr. Negley. The members of the Water Commission were all honorable gentlemen, and he could not vote to brand them as thieves or rogues. There was no doubt they would be willing to be interrogated under oath as to their knowledge of this transaction. He acknowledged that they had committed errors; they had been somewhat watchful as they should have been. They thought everything was right. Are we to brand them as thieves and plunderers of the City Treasury because of the bonds? We do not care for the clamor on the streets; public outcry cannot induce me to do an act of injustice.

Mr. Negley said the people demanded that this affair should be sifted to the bottom. There was evidence enough upon which to base a charge. There was nothing implicating the Water Commissioners so far, but the course proposed in the resolutions would develope all the facts. Turning to Colonel Phillips, he said: You know, and you know that I know, who hypothecated these bonds. Fix the guilt; is those parties we should reach. He didn't care who was involved, the guilty should be punished.

Colonel Phillips said he knew the members of the Water Commission were guiltless, and he was not going, because of the clamor on the streets, to put his seal on them and say "you are a thief." He didn't care for the opinion of any man. He knew the Water Commissioners are all honest men. Let us interogate these men under oath, and after that is done the prosecution can be instituted. Public clamor was a poor guide. Turning to the end ward, last Tuesday, they attempted to defeat the chairman of the Water Commission by issuing and circulating tickets, asserting that he had robbed the City Treasury of $50,000.

Mr. E. P. Jones announced himself in favor of the plan proposed by Mr. Phillips, and that the investigation could be made as searching as possible, and he would be in favor of admitting the reporters of the press, so that the public could know everything.

Mr. Litteli favored the resolution of Major Negley. He said it was due to the innocent stockholders who would be compelled to surrender the hard earned savings to refund money of which they had never received one cent. The guilty, whoever they were, should be punished. The city should make an example of them, and remove the stain on her name.

Messrs. Aiken and Fetterman spoke on the same side, and Mr. McCune argued in favor of the course proposed by Colonel Phillips.

At two o'clock the committee adjourned and after a recess of one hour reassembled.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

On reassembling in the afternoon the proposition of the Committee representing the Nation Trust Company was again taken up, and after along discussion, definite action was agreed upon. It decided to refer the question of claim and settlement to the attorneys on both sides, to report to the committee at nine o'clock to-morrow (Monday) morning.

Pending this action, the members of the Finance Committe who favored the prosecution of the claims of the city had had their heads together, and Mr. Chas. S. Fetterman offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the solicitors of the city be invested with full power and authority to adopt such measures and institute such proceedings as they may deem proper to recover or secure all money and bonds in the National Trust Company belonging to this city.

This resolution was adopted.

Major Negley moved the adoption of his resolutions, given above, and a further discussion ensued, but at length the resolutions were adopted.

Within an hour afterwards, it may here be stated, Mr. Ross, ex-Secretary of the Commission, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Blair and Mr. Arbary, directors of the Nation's Trust Company, were prosecuted as reported elsewhere. A warrant was issued for Robert J. Grier, ex-Cashier.

It was now decided to examine the Commissioners under oath, and on motion of Mr. C. B. Seely reporters were admitted for the purpose of giving full information to the public. As a result we are enabled to give the following report of the proceedings.

THE COMMISSIONERS' EXAMINATION.

About five o'clock the decision to admit reporters to the examination was made, and the Mayor was at once sent for to administer the oath to the Commissioners. That official could not be found, however, nor could City Clerk Morrow, both having quit the building for home.

Mr. J. H. Jones suggested that the President of Common Council, Mr. Negley, could act, but that gentleman did not agree that he had power.

Mr. Phillips—O, let us have a proper officer to do it. Send for the nearest Squire.

In a short time thereafter Squire McMasters was ushered in and was introduced by Mr. McCune.

The oath was then duly administered to the five Commissioners together, Messrs. Carroll, Burgwin, Laufman, Watson and Rolfe.

The first member called was D. W. C. Carroll, Chairman of the Commission, whose examination was made in more regular form and more in detail than the others that followed.

STATEMENT OF MR. CARROLL.

Col. Phillips led the examination as follows:

Q. Mr. Carroll, you are chairman of the Water Commission.

A. Yes sir, since 1871.

Q. What do you know about the sale of water bonds since May last? State manner of receiving and negotiating them, and the disposition of the money realized.

A. The Commission have blank bonds bound in book form, with margin stubs, and are kept by the Secretary; the books were printed by authority of the Commission, and when any person who came to the office for a bond the name and amount is written upon the stub, the book is then taken to the Controller, and to the Mayor, for their signatures, and the money received therefor was supposed to have been deposited with the city Treasurer.

Q. Your Commission had power to issue?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Now who do you get the bonds from? And then what do you do?

A. From the Controller, and we are to give receipt signed by a majority of the Commission.

Q. When placed in your hands did you allow your Secretary to make sale at pleasure?

A. Yes, sir, in small amounts, to citizens who desired investment. It was advertised by the Commission that such persons could call upon the Secretary. Large lots by resolution of the Board, the Secretary always reported; he most generally reported all sales.

Q. Did he report the sale of the $254,000?

A. No, sir.

Q. When this money, $223,000, came into your hands why was it not put in the treasury?

A. The supposition was that it was deposited in the treasury.

Q. How did you keep your accounts?

A. The supposition was that the Secretary had full accounts in his books.

Q. Did you trust the Secretary entirely with your financial affairs?

A. We had every confidence in him. The large amounts brought by myself from Philadelphia were reported to the Board, and we had frequent reports from the Secretary. We had a detailed statement made to Councils.

Q. How did it happen (keeping the manner of selling) so large an amount as $224,000 came in to his custody?

A. It was the duty of the proper city officer (meaning the controller) to take the receipt of the majority of the Commission. We do not sign the bonds. We had, up to a certain time, accounts of everything.

Q. Did you ever examine to see the balance?

A. The Commission had frequent talks with the Secretary as to the amounts sold and received.

Q. Do you know anything about Mr. Ross at any time depositing in any place but the City Treasury?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you or did you not request him to do so?

A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. Did you ever know or had you any intimation that he was depositing in the Nation Trust Company?

A. No, sir. Knew of bonds being there at one time.

Q. What amount?

A. Think it was $100,000. In explanation Mr. Carroll here read from the minutes of the Board, of April 21st, showing that they had authorized Ira B. McVay & Co., the Penn Bank, the Central Bank, Cornelius B. Hill & Co., and the Nation Trust company to sell bonds. The Secretary presented a letter from Townsend, Wheeler & Co., asking to be allowed the sale of the bonds in Philadelphia.

Q. Why at that time?

A. The bonds were being hawked around, and depreciation was feared.

Q. Did you call in those bonds?

A. Yes sir.

Q. When did you do with the proceeds of those sold?

A. The supposition was that they were placed in the Treasury.

Q. You did not know before that, that your Secretary was depositing money in the Nation Trust Company, as early as May last?

A. No, sir. Had no knowledge of it.

Q. When did you first learn that there was anything wrong with the bonds of the commission?

A. Think it was two weeks ago to-day. That was the first intimation I had of anything being wrong.

Questions by Mr. Fetterman:

Q. When did you quit the city banks?

A. June 23d.

Q. Were there any bonds still in the Nation Trust Company?

A. I only say: I think not.

Q. When did you make the last quarterly report to Councils, as provided by ordinance?

A. We have made none the two years we talked it over, but the most labor of the Secretary seemed to preclude the possibility of it.

Q. When was the last 'statement' made by Ross?

A. August 1st.

Q. When did you require one from him previously?

A. I cannot remember; think it was in May or June. We did not require statements frequently, because Townsend, Wheeler & Co. reported very promptly when bonds were sold, and then their statements we could keep well posted.

Q. When had you a statement from the Secretary?

A. At June he made a report in pencil, the amount sold, to whom, amount of commission and to whom.

Q. What was your practice in the matter of giving receipts for bonds to the Controller. Was Mr. Ross authorized to get bonds between meetings and then for you to sign receipts for them?

A. That was the way we transacted business. We signed receipts at next meeting if there was a quorum present. We held meetings every Monday and Friday.

Q. What amount of bonds would be disposed of between reports.

A. From ten to forty thousand dollars.

Q. Were you aware that the Controller's receipt for the $254,060 in the Nation Trust Co?

A. I think it was November 24.

Q. What period did they cover?

A. From $224,000 sold back to November 3, and $62,800 to October 17.

Q. Had you a statement from Ross before signing the receipt?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. By making examination of bonds, books and receipts could you not tell when you had account of all bonds received from the Controller.

A. Yes sir, very readily.

Q. Was the examination made?

A. No sir.

Q. You are ordered to report to the Controller all bonds disposed of within ten days of sales?

A. Yes; by ordinance.

Q. What was your mode of reporting?

A. By the Secretary or personally.

Q. Were all sales of Townsend, Wheeler & Co. reported?

A. The general impression of the Commission was that they were.

Q. Was any examination made to see that all was right?

A. The checks came payable to my order, and I endorsed them as chairman. They were then handed to Mr. Ross and I suppose to have been deposited. No examination was made except the Controller's published monthly reports.

Q. At any of the quarterly meetings was any examination made to see that all was right?

A. No, sir.

The remaining examination of Mr. Carroll by Mr. Fetterman was to show that examinations of the Controller and Controller's books, and comparison with those of the Commission, were not made, and that regular statements were not required from the Secretary. No statement was made from May till August, when it was in pencil. Witness believed that the Controller had receipts for all bonds delivered to Mr. Negley.

EXAMINATION BY MR. NEGLEY.

Q. Does the Secretary keep any other book but the book of minutes?

A. Yes, he has a day book and ledger, and the latter is posted every month.

Q. Why keep a book of blank bonds?

A. It was customary from the commencement of the Commission.

Q. What rule of action had you relative to giving receipts to the controller for bonds, were they given immediately?

A. This year the rule was varied as to receipts.

Q. Did the Nation Trust Comyany report the sale of the $100,000?

A. Can't remember.

Mr. Negley here called witnes's attention to the fact that the resolution relative to rescinding the action of allowing the five city banks to negotiate bonds, having been adopted at two different meetings.

Mr. Carroll stated that it was probable that the banks were tardy in making report.

Q. Did the Commission sanction the giving of receipts for bonds subsequent to their delivery?

A. No action was taken.

Q. Did you object to that mode?

A. No, sir. All bonds were in blank that were in the Secretary's hands, and they had to be signed by Controller and Mayor. I frequently overhauled the books. Mr. Ross was always prompt to act, and everything appeared to be all right. He (Mr. Ross) had an immense amount of work to do, and I would have trusted him with anything.

By Mr. Fetterman—Q. Why did you sign receipt for $224,000 bonds after the trouble was known?

A. I declined at first, but subsequently signed it upon advice of counsel.

To Mr. Fleming. Mr. Carroll did ask help with the writing, and it was given him.

To Mr. Negley. Never heard of check drawn by Commission on Nation Trust Company.

[NOTE. Explanation of this was made as follows: Mr. Ross called upon the Nation Trust Company for $15,000 and the cashier Mr. Grier, gave him a check on their depository, the Iron City National Bank. The check was placed in the Freeboid Bank, from which it was sent to the clearing house, where however, it was thrown out. This caused the first suspension of the Nation Trust Company. Mr. Carroll and other members of the Commission stated that they knew nothing of the matter.]

To Mr. R. H. Smith. There were never to my knowledge, any bonds given to contractors.

EXAMINATION OF MR. BURGWIN.

Questions by Col. Phillips.

Q. Did you ever request Mr. Ross to place bonds or money in the Nation Trust Company?

A. I did not—never knew of it until last Monday week. Had no knowledge of the existence of such a bank.

Q. Were you a regular attendant at the meetings?

A. (Consulting memoranda.) The first year I regularly attended and was at sixty meetings, averaging two hours each; the second year I attended thirty-one meetings; was absent on account of sickness, and was not at any of the meetings at which the bonds in the city were placed. On the 23d of June the resolution was adopted refusing further negotiations in the city.

Q. Did you make quarterly reports?

A. Cannot say. Could not give that branch of the business attention. Never saw a bond receipt signed, and never signed one myself. Never saw a check. May 4th, 1872, firm began selling bonds; checks from proceeds of sales were sent to our President; Townsend, Wheeler & Co. had enough faith in the city and the Commission to send the money for bonds before their delivery; did not know until Monday week of bonds sold in Pittsburg.

Q. In other words you did not consider yourself bound to see to details?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Phillips—There's where the trouble comes from, Mr. Burgwin.

Questions by Mr. Fetterman. Was any authority given to Secretary Ross to sell bonds in this city?

A. Not to my knowledge. I remember once a Mr. Clark called at the commission rooms to purchase some of the first $500,000 issue. We talked over the matter together and concluded to permit sales to those persons residing in the city who might call in. Did not expect money to go into the secretary's hands. I never examined the books to see if they were correct. In the month of May was probably in the city; left the middle of June and was away in July and August. In last six or eight months have no recollection of quarterly reports to Councils.

Q. Could you ascertain exact condition of the Commission financially without reports from the Controller and Treasurer?

A. As a member of the Commission never considered I had anything to do with keeping finances. Depended on the Secretary and believed him to be honest reliable and competent.

Q. Did the Commission even require statements from the Secretary?

A. Do not know, never did myself. I believe it to be the duty of the Controller to keep the accounts; never knew anything about the receipts.

Q. Was it not your duty to know?

A. That's for others to say. I think I did my duty. We never handled money and issued no checks.

Q. What was your practice relative to checks paid into the Treasury?

A. The Board directed them to be deposited in the Treasury. No rule as to routine was laid down.

To Mr. Seely—Do not know whether or not we have a receipt book for signature of Treasurer.

To Mr. Negley—Do not know whether the Secretary kept any signed bonds in his possession or not.

Q. (By Mr. Fetterman)—Do you know that the first suspension of the Nation Trust Company was because of a check to the Water Commission?

A. I have an indistinct recollection of some one meeting me on the street, and saying that a check of the Commission had been refused. I thought it an absurd rumor, because we had no bank account and gave no checks.

Q. (By Mr. Follansbee)—Did you ever hear of bonds being sold by the Secretary?

A. No sir.

Q. (By Mr. Aiken)—Was it customary at your meetings to read and pass upon the minutes of meetings held previously?

A. Yes, sir. Minutes were so many meetings would occur, and so much business was to do, that the Secretary could not have his minutes prepared.

Mr. Carroll was here recalled and questioned by Mr. Fetterman.

Q. Have you known of your Secretary making frequent visits to Philadelphia within the last six or seven months?

A. I remember of his being there during the dedication of the Masonic Temple in September.

Q. Have you known him to make three trips a week lately?

A. No.

Q. Have you any idea why he went?

A. No, I have not.

EXAMINATION OF MR. LAUFMAN.

By Mr. Phillips:

Q. Had you any knowledge that your Secretary was depositing money in the Nation Trust Company?

A. I had no knowledge that he ever put money in that bank. Don't know that he put any bonds there at all—or money.

Q. Why were not all the checks made payable to C. L. Magee, City Treasurer, instead of your President?

A. Don't know.

Mr. Carroll (to Mr. Phillips—We supposed the checks were taken directly to the City Treasury.

Mr. Laufman now made a statement of the arrangement with the Philadelphia house. The firm was prompt, and under the arrangement sent with account of each sale an affidavit that no member of the Commission, or any one in the city had any interest in the sale. He had looked over the books, and had spent a great deal of time at the office. Never knew anything wrong.

To Mr. Seely. Since May 20th, have been at every meeting, I think, except two; since May did not require particular statements, because we had something else to do; did not know of Mr. Ross's hands being tied by ordinance; did not know of Nation Trust Company; first heard of this when I was in Philadelphia, after it developed here; he received vouchers for all money deposited with the Treasurer. I believe, we might have known something wrong, if we had examined his accounts; did not make regular statements to Councils; the last was the formal statement about the last of December or the first of January. The Secretary procured bonds from the Controller between meetings, which we receipted for at next meeting; the $254,000 bonds dated back to November 3, was given after these disclosures; Mr. Ross was depended upon; checks were received, indorsed by Mr. Carroll, placed in the hands of Mr. Ross and then the bonds were prepared; Mr. Ross, had virtually the control of the bonds; by casual examination could not tell illegal issue of bonds or as to proper deposit of money; only Philadelphia banks were alluded to me while there that we were breaking faith; reported to the Board and the first resolution was passed; applications were then made by Mr. Ross to other banks, through banks here, but they were refused and the second resolution was passed.

To Mr. Aiken—The Dollar Savings Bank did apply for bonds, but they got them in Philadelphia.

To Mr. Seely—Have no knowledge that Samuel Pollock negotiated $68,000 worth of bonds. There was no action taken relative to Mr. Ross selling bonds.

To Mr. Fetterman—There is no act of Assembly that I know of authorizing the appointment of a fiscal agent; we have a receipt book.

Mr. Burgwin—I didn't know there was such a book.

A POINTED QUESTION.

Colonel Phillips now put the following pointed question to Mr. Laufman and to all the other Commissioners severally:

Q. Did you ever receive directly or indirectly any money or any other consideration from any quarter since you have been a member of the Commission.

A. Never—not a farthing. I was never approached. Contractors got goods from our house.

To Mr. Carroll the same question was put and he answered "Never sir. I took an order from Mr. Howard"—

Mr. Phillips—I mean, have you "seen"—I think that's the word.

A. No sir.

Mr. Burgwin next answered the question saying that, did he not know the feeling with which it was asked he would deem it an insult. He had never directly or indirectly received any valuable consideration; had no motive in the Commission but public good; had never been approached; had no friend to put in office, and he had not the slightest cause to think differently of any other member of the Commission.

Mr. Laufman—Nor I.

Messrs. Rolfe and Watson made similar emphatic answers.

EXAMINATION OF MR. WATSON.

Mr. Watson was next examined, and as the general questions were similar to those asked of the others, we need not give them in detail; had no knowledge of the Secretary depositing in the Nation Trust Company; never knew anything about it until told in the room by Col. Phillips, when a sub-committee of the Finance Committee came there; witness never missed but above two meetings of the Commission; the Board, verbally authorized Mr. Ross to sell bonds; paid more attention to outside work; about 1st of August requested of the Secretary a detailed statement, but he did not make it; Mr. Ross was nominated by Mr. Burgwin and recommended by prominent citizens.

By Mr. Fetterman:

Q. How about the Thirty-third street bonds. Do you know anything about them?

A. Yes sir.

Q. How did Mr. Ross come in possession of them?

A. The Street Commission tried to sell them but could not. I told the Commission to give them to Mr. Ross

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1873.

THE New York *World* has the strong distinction of being the *Mephitis Americana* of political journals.

IT is expected that action on the President's nomination for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court will be had to-day.

WE SEE that JAMES BUCHANAN is advertised to address a currency meeting at Indianapolis. We thought the old gentleman was dead.

THERE can be no doubt that we shall have a ready market for our cereals in Europe, extending far into the coming year. The evidences of a marked deficiency of food at nearly all the great points there, are daily accumulating.

SOMEBODY having been laughing at the ferocious idiocy of the New York *Herald* with respect to the Cuban question, that paper says "the American press is decried." This eclipses the heretofore unchallenged bombast of the three tailors of Tooley street.

JUBAL EARLY has published a letter denying—as had been charged—that he was addicted to gross profanity during the war. He says he did not swear on ordinary occasions, but only when sorely pressed. As—for instance—when PHIL. SHERIDAN sent him "whirling up the valley!"

THAT precious palladium of political purity known as the Tammany Society, has passed a resolution declaring for the unconditional repeal of the salary-grab bill, and censuring the Democratic members of Congress for their recent caucus action concerning it; which is as though Satan should rebuke sin.

TODAY the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will commence the distribution to shareholders of the six per cent. scrip for the semi-annual dividend of five per cent. declared last month. The scrip is selling at about 92½ per cent. of its face, and is in considerable demand by those having instalments on the new stock to pay.

THE official returns of the vote of the people of New York on the amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Judges, give 115,337 for the amendment, and 319,979 against it, showing a majority of 204,642—a pretty emphatic protest, considering that two hundred thousand voters stayed away from the polls.

A CERTAIN Democratic candidate for office in Kentucky thus cagently sets forth his claims to consideration: "Having served three and a half years in the Confederate army, I consider it sufficient evidence of my fealty to the party." We think so, too; nor have we any doubt that he will be triumphantly elected.

THE trouble with the Congressional small fry is they never can know the meaning of the word statesman.—*Rochester Union.*

No; it is only the large, Democratic chaps that really appreciate statesmanship; and they have selected Fernando Wood as their model!—*Troy Times.*

TWEED also knows the meaning of the word. He is a "statesman" by profession.

A DEMOCRATIC paper thinks the great want of that party in the lower branch of Congress is a "leader." There is a Democratic "statesman" whose commanding powers and personal magnetism have, in times past, shown him to be exactly the man needed for the organization and control of such a faction. His address, at the latest accounts, was "Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island."

AND now the irrepressible conflict has reached Brazil; in which county a struggle prevails between the civil and ecclesiastical powers, quite similar in the principles involved and the incidents with which it has been accompanied, to that by which Germany is agitated. The immediate occasion of the quarrel was the attempt of the Roman Catholic bishops to enforce the bull recently issued by the Pope excommunicating the Free Masons.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following and desires that it be commended to the attention of the Water Commission, and other public officers of like duties and authority, here and elsewhere:

"For business will not do itself, and to be absent from a debate when our country is at stake, or our Prince's honor concerned; while some innocent is designed to be a sacrifice, or a set of knaves contrive to despoil a man of his estate, is to be equally criminal with the villains who perform the iniquity, and obnoxious to the same punishment."—*Palmer's "Moral Essay on Proverbs," A. D. 1713, page 50.*

THE people of New Mexico, so largely of Spanish descent, have been to a great degree suspicious and jealous of Americans, preferring to have them keep out of the Territory. But there seems to be a gradual coming around, as was evidenced by the large majority given to Hon. S. B. ELKINS as delegate to Congress over one of their own blood; and we now observe that the two most prominent candidates for presiding officers of the Territorial Legislature are both "carpet-baggers" from "the States."

WE bespeak careful perusal for the unanswerable address of ex-Chief-Justice READ to the voters of Pennsylvania, concerning the assault which the new Constitution makes on a right which should be absolutely inviolate—the secrecy of the ballot. Every day adds to the number of eminent minds of all shades of political opinion, who are opposed to the adoption of the new-fangled, harmful notions of which the instrument in question is principally made up. The organic law of a great Commonwealth is not a proper subject for crotchety experimentalists to exercise their vagaries and crude conceptions upon.

LARGE amounts of British as well of Northern capital are reported to be seeking investment in the mineral lands of Tennessee, in the neighborhood of Chattanooga. It is claimed by the sanguine that this section is destined within the next few years to experience a development that will make it the greatest iron making district of the United States. Within a radius of one hundred and twenty-five miles from that city, are some of the greatest ore beds in the country, so situated as to be workable at a minimum cost until exhausted, which they could not be for centuries.

THE *Iron Age* notes the existence of an apparently well founded rumor, to the effect that a heavy firm in Sheffield, England, extensively engaged in the manufacture of steel, are about to transfer their business to this country. The firm have been making steel from ores imported from Spain, but the cost of freight has been so heavy, and wages and fuel so high, that they have been unable to compete in our market, where their business connection lies. Hence they have decided on shipping the ores from Bilboa to this country, where they propose to do the smelting and converting into steel under conditions more favorable than exist where they are now located.

FROM the manufacturing districts great improvement is reported at all points. Many mills which have been standing idle have resumed partial production, while others have materially increased their working time. The great mill proprietors in Massachusetts and elsewhere, report themselves to be in a sound condition and expect to be soon at work again, possibly at reduced wages or time, but they do not think of remaining idle. The Lowell factories are now nearly all working on full time. The Fall River Mills, whose entire stoppage so lately seemed imminent, have considerably increased their operations. Some of them are now working full time, and there is scarcely a doubt that all of them will do so on the 1st of January. From the manufacturing centers in Maine and New Hampshire the accounts are almost invariably favorable. In our own State, too, the textile factories are again starting up, and even from Paterson, N. J., comes news of the resumption of some of the silk factories at that place. Our own iron works in various directions are also giving notice of a resumption of business on a substantial demand in the market for iron, so that there is reasonable assurance that in that, our staple manufacture, the worst is over. Everywhere the business outlook is of a more cheering character than it has been for two months past.

THE exploration of Palestine was inaugurated in Great Britain seven years ago, and the American Exploration Society afterward took up the task, but working in a completely distinct groove, the ultimate object being that the work of both should harmonize, and that from the researches of both expeditions, a perfectly accurate map of the Holy Land might be put before the public. Lieutenant STEEVER, of the United States Army, the commander of the American expedition, has lately arrived in this country on business connected with the prosecution of the survey, and is enthusiastic about its importance and feasibility. He states that results of the highest importance have been achieved both in the geographical and archæological departments. Six hundred square miles have been triangulated. Ruins which abound on every hand in Moab have been visited, sketches taken and copies of inscriptions made, some of which are on their way here. One of the results of the exploration has been to demonstrate that, at a period of remote antiquity, Palestine was intimately connected with European countries. In proof of this, he cites the fact that in some of the explorations in Palestine buildings have been found which correspond in every particular with structures in the Hebrides and in the Isles of Arran or Galway Bay. There is perhaps no other portion of the earth so interesting as Palestine. To the Jew, it is the land of his fathers; to the Christian, the birthplace of his religion, and to the archæological student and historical inquirer the connecting link between the great civilizations that flourished on the banks of the Nile, of the Euphrates, and the Tigris. It is of interest also to the geographer, because there is no other portion of the earth's surface the geography of which is so difficult and complicated. Those parts of the globe which have been made memorable by great events are precious and sacred, in a peculiar degree, even to geography. All the renowned theatres of ancient history are now undergoing exploration. Palestine, however, stands first, and is bound to us by more tender ties than any other.

THE SUPREME COURT ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

We publish in full, to-day, the decision of the Supreme Court, sitting at Philadelphia, on the question as to the right of the Constitutional Convention to exercise legislative powers. The Convention claimed that it had this right, and in the ordinance it adopted for submitting the Constitution to a vote of the people, it exercised legislative powers in appointing a Commission to hold the election in Philadelphia, thereby setting aside the law which created the Convention, as well as the laws regulating elections in Philadelphia.

The decision, as delivered by Judge AGNEW, is the *unanimous* decision of the Court. It carries with it, therefore, a great moral weight. Political considerations had nothing to do with it. Judge SHARSWOOD is a Democrat of the strictest school; but he unites cordially with the other Judges in denouncing the act of the Convention as usurpation. The case, therefore, has been settled on his merits, and the legal question involved was so plain and clear that the Court had no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that the Convention had no powers but those conferred upon it by the act of 1872.

The act of 1872 contained three limitations upon the conduct of the Convention. *First*, the Constitution or amendment to it was to be submitted to a vote of the people, the election thereon to be conducted according to the election laws of the Commonwealth. *Second*, it was prohibited from meddling with or changing the Bill of Rights. And *third*, if one-third of the members of the Convention demanded it, any article of the Constitution specified by that number of members was to be submitted to a separate vote of the people.

The *first* of these limitations the Convention transcended by enacting that the election on the Constitution in Philadelphia should *not* be conducted under existing laws, but under a Commission appointed and empowered by this usurping authority. The *second* it transcended by amending and altering the Bill of Rights. And the *third* it set at defiance by refusing to submit the legislative and judiciary articles to a separate vote of the people, although asked to do so by more than one-third of its members.

The Supreme Court has set aside its action on the first of these points, on the ground that the Convention had no powers but those expressly given to it by the act of 1872. The application for injunction, pending before it, extended only to the question of the election in Philadelphia; but does it not follow that, having clearly transcended its powers in the one case, its other acts of assumption and usurpation are of the same void and void? There would seem to be no escape from this conclusion; and it remains to be seen how far the people are willing to go in endorsing these lawless acts. The Supreme Court has set one of these acts aside, and has done its part in deciding the legal questions involved. And the highest legal tribunal of the State having thus set its seal of condemnation upon the Convention by declaring its acts illegal and unconstitutional, it remains for the people to complete the work thus begun, by strangling the monster to which the Convention has given birth, and in bringing forth which it has set law, order, Constitution and usage completely at defiance.

The men who were so intoxicated by their elevation to the task of Constitution-makers as to lose all regard and reverence for law, were not fit for the work of framing a Constitution. They forgot the first of the essential duties of citizens—obedience. Law-breakers are not qualified to act as law-makers. The Supreme Court has put upon them the indelible libel of "usurpers," and no one can read the decision of the Court and not conclude its decision is right. The people will have to go to the polls on the 16th of December, deprived, by the Convention, of the powers which the act of 1872 gave them; and the only fit answer of a free people to such a gathering of law-breakers and conspirators is to reject their work as the work of men unfit for their place, and unworthy of confidence, because they assumed powers never delegated to them.

We thank the members of the Supreme Court for the promptness with which they have met the usurpations of the Convention, and the clearness with which they set forth the law governing such cases. It is the fashion, with some, to speak sneeringly and harshly of courts; but the people have always found them true in the hour of emergency; and it is a matter of general rejoicing that they have in their courts a sure bulwark of defense against all attempts to outrage the supremacy of the laws.

MR. NEGLEY AND THE SALARY BILL.

The New York *Times* thus explains the action of the House, on Thursday, on the Salary bill:

The movement to repeal the Increase-of-Salary law took a different turn to-day from what was expected yesterday. A special committee of the House was raised, to which all the bills for the repeal of the law are to be referred, with instructions to report as speedily as practicable. It was evident last night that the bill to which the Republican caucus committee had agreed could not pass without substantial modifications. This was more manifest this morning. Entire delegations from some States had signified their intention to oppose some of its leading provisions, and as it became known that the committee itself had given only a formal recommendation, it was certain that the bill as proposed could not pass. Accordingly the principal members of the committee decided to call for the appointment of a House committee which should effect the same purpose. The debate preceding the appointment of this committee showed very clearly that the vast majority of the Republicans earnestly favor the report; that there are a few Republicans who are bold enough to take a stand against the repeal, and that the Democrats have little sincerity in the matter, as was manifested by their frequent attempts to embarrass the movement of the Republicans by frivolous opposition, and jealousies and bickerings among themselves. The attempt to postpone action was manifest in the endeavor to take advantage of an inadvertence in the provisions of the resolution to raise the committee. The parliamentary rule is that a special committee goes to the foot of the standing committees, and cannot be called upon to report except in its order, unless specific provisions to that end are incorporated in the resolution creating it. These provisions were omitted from the resolution. This omission would have prevented a report from the special committee until after all the standing committees had been called in their order. It was consequently more than possible that the special committee might not have a claim to the floor for many months. Speaker Blaine called attention to this inadvertence, and declined to assume the responsibility of placing the committee at the foot of the list, without instructions to report.

From the following abstract of the proceedings in the House, it will be seen that Mr. NEGLEY, from this district, was one of the "few Republicans who are bold enough to take a stand against the repeal."

Mr. Cox, of New York, asked unanimous consent that the Special Committee just authorized to have leave to report at any time.

Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, at first objected, but immediately withdrew the objection, remarking that his object was that there should be no indecent haste in preparing this question on the part of the House.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, remarked that his object in having the matter go to a special committee was that there should be no indecent haste in the matter.

Mr. Cox said he had no idea that the gentleman from Maine or others proposed to postpone action on this subject. He supposed that both sides of the House would join in the desire to get rid of the subject.

Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, remarked that the gentleman (Mr. Cox) had taken all summer to make up his mind on the subject, and the House should certainly have some time.

Mr. Cox—That is not true. [Uproar and excitement.]

Mr. Negley—What does the gentleman say?

Mr. Cox—I can convince the gentleman from Pennsylvania—

The Speaker called upon the members to come to order.

Mr. Negley—The gentleman from New York makes a curt reply to me and says that my statement is untrue, and now he says he desires to compliment me. If he addresses me in the language of a gentleman, I will be very readily convinced if I made a mistake.

Mr. Cox—The gentleman said I took all summer to put the money back in the Treasury.

Mr. Negley—I judged so from the reports in the newspapers, which, I believe are always correct on this subject. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cox—The gentleman should have gone to the Treasury record.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania seems to have forgotten that, if the gentleman from New York had taken all summer to make up his mind, the other members of the House had had the same time and opportunity, and that therefore the House needed no more time for consideration. Prompt action to redress a wrong, about which there can be no question, may be "indecent haste," in the eyes of General NEGLEY, but will not be so regarded by his constituents.

MORE BLUNDERS.

If the people had been allowed the needed time to detect the blunders made in the new Constitution, there would soon be a grand display of mistakes detected. As it is, quite a number have already been detected. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* points out the following:

The new Constitution, if adopted by the people, is to take effect on the first day of January, 1874, for all purposes not otherwise provided for therein. (Section 1 of schedule.) It will then, of course, supersede entirely the existing Constitution.

The existing Constitution provides that "The General Assembly shall meet on the first Tuesday of January in every year, unless sooner convened by the Governor." (Section x, article 1). It is under this provision that the General Assembly will meet on the first Tuesday of January, 1874, if the present Constitution remains in force. But if the new Constitution shall be adopted on the 16th day of December, the existing Constitution will expire on the first day of January, 1874, and the new Constitution will then take effect and become the Constitution of the State.

Now, as the new Constitution provides that the "General Assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock noon on the first Tuesday of January every second year, and at other times when convened by the Governor," and as the now existing Consitution, which provides that the General Assembly shall meet on the first Tuesday of January in every year, will be inoperative and extinct on the first day of January, 1874, if the former is adopted, it manifestly follows that no General Assembly can be convened under the new Constitution until the first Tuesday of the second year after the adoption of the new Constitution, that is, the first Tuesday of January, 1875.

But there is another peculiarity of the new Constitution to which public attention should be directed.

The second section of the second article provides that "members of the General Assembly shall be chosen at the general election every second year," and that "their term of service shall begin the first day of December next after their election." No election for members of the Legislature can, therefore, be had until the general election to be held in the year 1875, excepting only an election for Senators to fill vacancies, who, by the third section of the schedule, are to be elected at the general election in the year 1874.

The term of service of the members elected at the general election of 1875 will begin on the 1st day of December, 1875, but as the first session of the Legislature will have been held under the new Constitution in January, 1875, the members elected in the fall of 1875 cannot convene in regular session until January, 1877. It would, therefore, seem that the term of the Representatives elect will continue until December, 1875, and that no regular session of any new Legislature can be held until January, 1877. It is probable that the Convention did not contemplate the result. But how is it to be avoided?

May I also ask from the advocates of the new Constitution a solution of the following puzzle:

The article on "legislation" prohibits the Legislature from passing any special law *creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof*, while the article on "private corporations" provides that no law "hereafter enacted *shall create, renew or extend the charter of more than one corporation*?" This latter provision necessarily implies that the Legislature may create, renew or extend the charter of *one* corporation at any *one* time. But how can it do this without disregarding the former provision?

Again, the article on "private corporations" confers upon the Legislature the power to "*alter*, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation now existing and revocable at the adoption of this Constitution." We have already seen that the Legislature is prohibited from "amending" any charter. Now, if the Legislature should change a charter how is it to be determined whether the change is an alteration without being an amendment, since the Legislature may not amend although it may alter?

Every amendment must be an alteration, but every alteration may not be an amendment; but, as amendments are prohibited, it would seem to follow that the alterations can be made only when they are not amendments. But then the clause in the same section which confers the power to alter, revoke or annul, provides that it shall be exercised "whenever in their (the Legislature's) opinion it (the charter) may be injurious to the citizens of this Commonwealth;" from which it may be inferred that an alteration can be made only when in the opinion of the Legislature the charter requires amendment. But as we have already seen, an alteration which is an amendment is prohibited.

RICHARD YATES, ex Governor of the State of Illinois and ex-Senator of the United States, having gone to the majority, no reason exists for delicacy or reserve in reference to the miserable habits which weakened his intellect and shortened his life. The habit was notorious, and the knowledge of it may be said to have been part of his reputation, as during his sojourn in Washington, his want of self-control more frequently than any display of talents or exercise of political influence, made him a subject of newspaper gossip and colloquial discussion. His natural abilities appear to have been very good, though from the newspaper estimates of them in former days considerable abatement had to be made for the mischievous tendency to overrate the power of a successful man, whose glaring infirmity conciliated envy and besides left a wide margin wherever the charitable imagination could allow for the deterioration wrought by his vice. A deplorable habit long prevailed in this country to credit the drunkard with gifts and graces intellectual and moral of a high order, because in his maudlin moods he seemed not wholly void of them. People reasoned—"what a display of mind and heart the man would be, if he would only do himself justice." Still after all necessary allowance made for such exaggeration, Senator YATES was no doubt a man of decided ability, and he must have possessed many fine and generous qualities of character. In spite of his degrading habit, he always retained the affection of those who knew him well, and much of the popularity which placed him in offices of honor and responsibility. During the war his services to his State and to the country were important.

We may trust, however, that the time is not far away when no considerable portion of the American people will be content either to elect to high office or retain in high office any man, whatever his abilities or his pleasant ways, who cannot restrain his appetite for strong drink. Senator YATES, we fancy, was almost, if not absolutely, "the last of the Romans." Probably no man of his habits will ever again be permitted to occupy a seat in the United States Senate. It may be that men of like habits still hold minor offices here and there, but they belong, like YATES, to the past, and, as they die off, their places will be filled by men of the new generation. The change is the inevitable result of the improved culture and growing civilization, in which even the victims must rejoice in their sober moments.

The Novel Steamer.

The saloon steamship designed by Mr. Bessemer, to make sea-sickness impossible, is well under way at Hull, England. The framing is is nearly complete, and a good part of the outer plating has been put on. The steamer is 350 feet long, 40 feet broad inside of her paddle boxes, and of 2,774 tons burthen. She will be driven by two sets of paddle-wheel engines, acting upon a double set of paddle-wheels, situated 160 feet apart, the aggregate power of the engines being no less than 4,000 horse power. The two ends of the ship are alike, and each will be furnished with a rudder. Her most characteristic feature is her saloon which will be 70 feet long and 30 feet wide, and suspended upon massive pivots at the center and at the extremities. Thus supported it will be brought under the control of powerful hydraulic gear, worked by the principle boilers of the ship. This gear will be so arranged that it is expected a man will be able to impart to the saloon a rolling motion in relation to the ship precisely the reverse of that which the ship herself receives. The engines it is anticipated, will drive the vessel at a speed exceeding twenty miles an hour.

"AND the greatest of these is, Charity." The Apostle to the Gentiles, summarizing the beautiful traits of the Christian character, placed faith first; hope, second; and charity third. But his sober second thought disliked the arrangement, which however, he did not care to destroy. He came to a compromise. Leaving the three distinguishing feature of the true Christian as he had penned them, he added the modifying sentence. The experience of nearly nineteen centuries, has borne out the judgment of the great and inspired writer. The Memphis newspapers speak in the most grateful terms of the Sisters of St. Mary's (Protestant Episcopal) who went to them in the "saddest period of their history." "When the roll shall be called, when all mankind must face the inevitable, the names of these Christian women will be found high up among the elect who turned their backs on the world and preferred their Master's work. Sisters Constance, Amelia, Thekla and Hughetta, will never be forgotten by the people of Memphis. They came to us New Yorkers, unacclimated, inexperienced, without money and without friends, and they have won our lasting gratitude."

The Louisiana sugar crop is not expected to exceed that of last year, viz., 108,529 hhds. A new method of extracting sugar is to be tried on a plantation at Bayou Lafourche, which is in use in Europe for beet. It is said it will produce three times the quantity given by the old method.

A fire broke out on Saturday in the engine room of the postal card manufactory at Springfield, Massachusetts, destroying the registry room of the agent. About 3,000,000 manufactured cards in the vaults were damaged by water and rendered unfit for use.

The "Granges and Farmers' Clubs in America" have got into the *Cornhill Magazine* in a well written and carefully considered article.

ADVICE GRATIS.

BY RICHARD REALY.

Do you mean what you say? Did I hear aright?
Were you in earnest, or in sport?
In love with a Poet? Are you quite
At odds with sanity, to assert
That you, with genius, radiance, grace—
Instead of the station these might buy,
Have smilingly set your feet and face
Toward paths where such low choosings lie?

A Poet—a maker of verses: One
Who daily coins, for his daily bread,
The blood of his heart in rhymes that run
His brain to fever with fear and dread
Lest that he mar, in speaking it,
The tone of the Voice which comes to him
Somewhere out of the Infinite—
Somewhere out from the vast and dim.

You need not answer: I know your thought.
You tell me that, since there must be those
Whose lips, like the throats of birds, were wrought
Chiefly for singing, it follows close
That God—attuning them to such pitch—
Accepts their songs for service, thus
Making our sneers at a soul on which
He has laid His pressure, perilous.

And this, in a sense, is true; but this
Is also mystical: we should take
The world in the gross: we must not miss
Of ease and elegance, for the sake
Of dreams, and dreamers. And I opine
It would strike fresh heat in your Poet's verse
If you dropped some aloes into his wine:—
They write supremely under a curse.

Will that invisible truth of things
Which shines on your mimsiral, compensate
The lack of the visible comfortings,
The tangible gifts and goods, that wait
On stocks and dividends? Which is best—
These vagabond inspirations—or
Hard cash in hand, and the sense in the breast
That you have gained what you bargained for?

It is good, no doubt, that a man should be
Cast in such weird and singular mould
As dowers his vision with power to see
Heaven's splendors flaming, where we behold
Only the flaring of lighted gas:—
But in a husband we demand,
(Leaving the gift of prophecy pass!)
The coin which is current in the land.

Wherefore I should advise you, dear,
To give you lyrical vagrant such
Sufficient hint of a prudent fear,
As—without wounding him overmuch—
Will serve to smite his luscient hopes
Down to levels of lesser range:
Sending him back to his crowding tropes,
Wiser and sadder for that change.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

President Grant will issue an executive order in a short time, giving effect to the proposed plan in relation to the Centennial Celebration and Exposition.

The principle on which Mr. Beecher says that he governs his church is in the main a sound one. "Love and sympathy" should be the governing elements in all churches.

American corn now finds it way to Leghorn, where it is manufactured into horns which tangle legs.

Commodore Vanderbilt, it is said, has been shaved by the same barber for twelve years. That's just about one-third as long as the people have been "shaved" by the Commodore.

This comes of Chicago. There are now 250 insane persons in the Cook county, Ill., Insane Asylum, and the number is daily increasing.

Somebody has discovered a tree—the "Eucalyptus globasus"—which has the property of dispelling malaria wherever it is planted. Set some out in the Capitol grounds at Washington.

This is very trying weather—all day yesterday it was trying to snow.

A Washington correspondent says: "There is a serious rupture in the Democratic party." That party will never die of rupture; its disease is assification of the brain.

There being no reference in the President's Message to the Centennial celebration, Speaker Blaine omitted the select Committee on that subject in making up his committees for the present Congress.

How to spend a happy Christmas season. Curtail useless expenditures for the appetite and the person, and let the hand be open and full as ever for all good.

They have some "big guns" in Boston and have been testing their powers lately. One rifled cannon put a 600-pound shot through fifteen inches of solid iron.

There is a boiler factory just across the alley from the Ohio Constitutional Convention, and the workmen say if the convention don't make less noise, they will have to quit.

A Bourbon paper remarks that "the amount of thought required for a newspaper statesman is of the smallest measure," and therefore proceeds with statesmanlike gravity to decide upon "the alternative if Spain is unable."

The hop vine, as a material for making paper, is receiving increased attention, and is likely to repay trouble and cost of experiments. Under chemical treatment it is found to yield a long, strong, and fine fiber.

Wyoming is the only Territory in the Union where gambling is legalized. It is proposed to wipe out the blot by a good and wholesome law.

To go up Salt River will lose its meaning, if Salt River Valley, Arizona, continues to be a happy and prosperous settlement. This year the valley produces 3,000,000 pounds of wheat, 600,000 of barley, 200,000 of beans, and sweet potatoes and vegetables in great abundance. There is a prompt market for everything.

The bulletin of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, shows 974 subordinate granges organized during the month of November last. The total number of subordinate granges is now 8,835, and the reported membership of the order 652,625.

The Germans of Cincinnati continue their efforts to acclimatize European birds in that city, with an energy and preseverance that is very creditable to them. Three thousand dollars' worth of singing birds are now on their way there from Europe.

The coasting trade in Alaska is rapidly increasing, and complaints are made that there is no correct chart of the coast. There are upwards of 26,000 miles of coast line.

A Wisconsin man claims to have invented a machine with which wagon and buggy wheels can be made in fifteen minutes.

Next month direct railroad communication between Rome and Berlin will be opened, so that Bismarck, should he wish to call on his Holiness, the Pope, will no longer have need to change cars.

They are investigating an Indianapolis grand jury on a charge of receiving bribes from saloon keepers to prevent their indictment for violations of the liquor law.

There is a rush upon the Bankrupt Law from all quarters. Senator Morton seems to come nearest the general desire in his bill to repeal those sections providing for involuntary bankruptcy.

PERSONAL.

Miss Nellie Grant is to serve out tea at the Centennial tea-party—a proceeding which affords a fine chance for terming her a "*Fleur-de-The.*"

Vice President Wilson will leave the presiding chair of the Senate early this week, and make a trip to Florida, where he will remain for several weeks.

Is Grant responsible if mothers do not give birth to a race of men who will take the conceit out of Phidias, Homer, Job, David, Isaiah, Pericles, Socrates, Bacon, Shakspeare, Hamilton, Webster, and other famous men we read of? The Democratic press would try to make it appear so.

The veteran Thurlow Weed, inspired by the death of Hon. Azariah C. Flagg, writes an account of some very interesting reminiscences of newspaper men, whose genius supplied an era of journalism that has passed away. The old man glances back at his professional friends and associates of the days that are gone with reverent feeling and tenacious memory, giving us to realize what a perfect encyclopedia of personal incidents and recollections he is, and how unjust the accusation that he belongs to that class of veterans who "lag superfluous on the stage."

The Ritualists must certainly take the Queen of England in hand. Ecclesiastically speaking, she is breaking out of all bounds. She has communed with Presbyterians, in the parish church of Crathie, Scotland.

Evansville, Indiana, repudiates the idea that it has no first-class poets. Walter Scott works in a sash, door and blind factory; Oliver Goldsmith works on a farm; Thomas Moore is a finisher, and Robert Burns is in the city jail.

The historian, George S. Hillard, of Boston, had a slight stroke of paralysis of the right side, which slightly affected his speech, but left his mind wholly unimpaired. His physicians say his symptoms are favorable.

The grateful citizens of Memphis have determined to establish an industrial institution for orphans, which shall be at once a home for them, and a monument to perpetuate the name and fame of Mattie Stevenson, the noble "child-woman," who died while nursing the sick in the afflicted city.

General Ryan, we learn from the Albany *Journal*, would have been married on Thanksgiving day, had he lived, to Miss Gebhard, daughter of a prominent citizen of Schoharie county, New York. The young lady will have the sympathy of every one; and at the same time, had she actually been married to the reckless young man, he would probably have given her more trouble than that under which she is suffering now.

Bull Run Russell, in his "Diary During the Last Great War," describes Marshal Bazaine as "a sensuous, carp like sort of a man, with a good deal of swagger; a *café*, billiard kind of a General, all feathers and boots, like Winfield Scott."

A sprig of the Baring family, the English bankers, has settled on a sheep ranche in Idaho.

STATE NEWS.

State typographer Singerly is getting his new office into shape at Harrisburg, and already has a considerable force at work on the report of the Bureau of Statistics and the annual school reports.

An exchange expects people to bite at its story that West Chester has a baby with four teeth in its nose.

R. W. D. Bryan, who was chaplain on board the ill fated Polaris has arrived at his home in Carbondale. He intends lecturing on his experiences in the Arctic regions.

The employees of the boiler department of the Baldwin locomotive works in Philadelphia have organized a society for the purpose of aiding such of their recently discharged shopmates as may be in need of assistance.

The City Councils of Philadelphia have just refused to add enough men to the police force to increase the cost of the department $200,000 a year. This is thought to be a damper to the political aspirations of certain gentlemen in the City of Homes.

A woman with a baby, on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg train on Tuesday, finding that the car she was in had left the track, and fearing a general smash up, threw the infant out of the window. The child struck upon its head and died soon after. The train was stopped before any damage was done.

A "whisky express" runs between local option Phoenixville and anti-local option Pottstown.

Mr. Rosenberger, drover, residing near Skippackville, Montgomery county, is said to have lost some 140 hogs by the "hog disease." Christian Wismer, near Trappe, has lost nine with the same disease.

Owing to the fact that the Jury Commissioners of Luzerne county were not sworn before entering upon their duties, the proceedings in a number of cases were quashed and the cases continued to next court.

Pennsylvania's annual production of minerals nearly equals that of all the other States and Territories put together. In the last year, reported by the census, her mines yielded $76,397,306 worth of minerals, and all the rest of the country $76,390,604 worth.

A Titusville paper says: A man called at one of our shoe stores yesterday and vainly essayed to get on either numbers 11, 12 or 13 shoes. The storekeeper then suggested that he should put on a thinner pair of stockings and try on the box.

Frank Williams, of Lancaster, received a fatal wound by the accidental discharge of his gun on Friday, while preparing to go out hunting.

Bedford is moving for the organization of a gas company.

Henry Disston, the celebrated Philadelphia sawmaker, has turned a portion of his works into a soup house. He distributes to the poor over one hundred and fifty gallons of soup daily.

A young man in Scranton has said, "Dearest, will thou be mine?" to five women, and four of them are suing him for it. The Lackawanna Valley has always been famous for its nufiber of mines.

The work on the "Centennial Buildings" is to be commenced at once. A meeting last week resolved itself into a permanent organization to be known as the "Centennial Committee of Philadelphia."

The Philadelphia *Underwriter* sounds a note of alarm in this shrill style: "Look out for wildcats! in Philadelphia after January 1 next. The new insurance law of Pennsylvania was framed in the interest of fees, not security to the insured."

There is something about this obituary quartrain in a Doylestown newspaper, which strikes us as an unpleasant mixture of distress and dinner: "Dear Mother, thou has left us here, To mourn our loss; And as we meet at our lonely meal, The vacant chair of thee reminds us." We believe it. A person must have an uncommonly poor appetite who thinks that "loss" is an allowable rhyme for "us." A great deal of poetry has been written upon an empty stomach, but then the hope of a square meal sometimes proves extremely inspiring.

On the 30th ult., an unknown dead man was found in a cavern in Lehigh county. The body was much decomposed. The deceased appeared to have been advanced in years.

'Squire Clemens, of Monongahela City, recently stabbed by his son, is recovering.

A young man of Allentown opens 100 oysters in six minutes.

The Human Kitchen and Its Waiters Dumb

The body is supplied with ailment by vessels which connect the stomach and its auxiliaries with the venous system, and, so to speak, perform the office of dumb waiters in a restaurant. In other words, these media of communication between the animal kitchen and its dependants supply to each member and organ, near or remote, the quantity and kind of sustenance required to keep it going. When the stomach is derelict in its duty, or the dumb waiters inert or obstructed, it is the peculiar province of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters to strengthen and regulate them. Hence its marvellous cures of chronic indigestion, and the emaciation, debility and languor which are generally its concomitants. It is, moreover, a powerful alterative and corrective, and the rapidity with which it checks irregularities of the liver and bowels, and braces and invigorates the nervous system, is a marvel, not only to the general public, but to professional men.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounded semi-annually. Attorney and Jud. Rooks of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SOUTH, JAS. FARR, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Hunter, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Irwin, Robert G. Sommerls, Christopher Zug, John D. Haller, Solicitor.

Real Estate Savings Bank,
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ASSETS NOVEMBER 1, 1873.....$821,015 71
SURPLUS FUND.....63,368 57
Six per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits,
PAYABLE IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.
The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits to First Liens on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.
President—Isaac Jones.
Vice President—Jas. R. D. Meeds.
Secretary—Geo. H. Hutchins.
Solicitor—E. Bradford Todd.
TRUSTEES.
Isaac Jones, C. C. Hussey,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Jas. R. D. Meeds,
Jacob Painter, Jno. P. Hoddersen,
Harvey Childs, Nicholas Voegtly, Jr.,
Wm. K. Nimick.
Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evening, from 6 o'clock to 8. M.

CARPETS.
THE VALUE OF MONEY HAVING APPRECIATED, IT MORE THAN EVER COMMANDS FAVORABLE INDUCEMENTS AND PRICES.
To Cash Buyers OF
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL
Bargains
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.
Winter Stock.
PRICES LOW,
STYLES GOOD,
ASSORTMENT LARGE.
ALL GRADES.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S INDIA RUBBER BELTING HOSE, SURAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING,
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, P

Rupture Trusses
SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES Relief, Comfort, and Cure for Hernia or Rupture. Fine Steel Spring Vulcanized Rubber Trusses free from all soar, rusty, clasping, strapping or girthing. Cool, cleanly, light, safe and durable. Unaffected by bathing. Always reliable. Beware of worthless Japanned Imitations. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Established 1847 Chest. St., Phila., and 737 Brdy., N. Y. Complete assortment for sale by Messrs. Wm. H. Brill & Co., Allegheny City, and all druggists. NW2

DRY GOODS.
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THE
Great Cash Sale!
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DRY GOODS,
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Panic Prices,
STILL CONTINUES.
Greater Reductions.
Real Bargains.
A. D. McKEE,
No. 59 Market Street,
BARKER'S OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.
Have just received and are now offering the most complete
Stock of Medium and Fine
Dress Goods
On Exhibition in this Market.
Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's
BLACK SILK.
CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED
AMERICAN SILK,
In Black and Cloth Shades.
All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.
*Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres, Brilliantenes, Irish and French Poplins, Repps, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Biarretz,

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1873.

So far as local money matters are concerned the week closes quite auspiciously. Many days has elapsed since we could say, what we now can, that strictly choice business paper—well known undoubted commercial houses—have been sold at fair quotations for the present times.

The banks as a whole are acting in a very liberal spirit to their depositors. Some institutions have discounted more freely this week than at any time since the panic. Their reserves may be low, but their managers feel confident that they will not be disturbed by the Department in their efforts to help the business community through the winter.

In regard to stocks, the low prices as compared with those of three months ago are already attracting what is called outside capital, and the brokers announce that they are not less hopeful and busy than the other classes of active business men.

Every additional advance in quotations brings in new buyers, though they do not come so rapidly as they will when the market is further advanced; for the large, innocent class of operators, from whom the Stock Exchange derives its chief support, rarely appear in full force until quotations have reached a maximum. This curious fact is well known to old operators, who, as soon as the dear public begin to buy largely with an implicit faith, not to be disturbed by experience that the market must go higher, quietly turn over to the bear side and go "short" of the market, waiting for the inevitable decline which surely comes as soon as the cliques withdraw their support.

If we compare the prices of the most active stocks before the panic and at the quotations of to-day it will show a depreciation greater perhaps than a casual observer would suppose. This comparison shows that New York Central is down 10 per cent.; Lake Shore 20 per cent.; Rock Island 14 per cent.; Pacific Mail 12 per cent., and 75 per cent. lower than it was a year ago; St. Paul is down 15 per cent.; Ohio and Mississippi 14 per cent.; Western Union 25 per cent.; Harlem 20 per cent.; Panama 30 per cent.; Northwest 18 per cent.; Toledo and Wabash 24 per cent.

Old operators will not fail to discover in this list a desirable field for the exercise of their talents, and with a fair short interest for the shares themselves, and the low price for money on call, are already showing a disposition to increase their holdings, and will as usual reap the benefit should the outside demand continue. The *intrinsic* value of stocks is in no wise impaired by the panic. Whether stocks were unreasonably high before the panic is a matter for the careful consideration of purchasers and holders, and we would remind them that the Wall street quotation is not a very good index of the investment value of most stocks, of bonds and guaranteed dividend shares it is.

Senator Sumner's plan for the resumption of specie payments will doubtless be presented before Congress at an early day, and as it has received the sanction of the Board of Trade of Boston, and also been approved of by several eminent financiers, we reprint in full the text of the bill presented in the Senate, but which never received the attention it deserved:

Be It Re olved, Etc :

SECTION 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to prepare for circulation compound interest notes equal in amount to the outstanding legal tender notes and fractional currency of the United States, and in all respects similar to those heretofore issued under the act of March 3, 1853.

SEC. 2. These notes of different denominations to the amount of $10,000,000, shall be ready for issue, when the amount named shall be ready for issue, and then on the first of each month until the requisite amount has been furnished.

SEC. 3. The notes thus provided shall be paid out for all disbursements of the Treasury, except those due in coin, as long as they are issued; and if the monthly instalments is not thus disposed of, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to exchange the surplus for the present legal tender notes so far as practicable, and the full sum of ten millions may be put in circulation each month.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the destruction, each month, of such of the notes redeemed as exceed the amount issued under this act.

SEC. 5. The notes issued under this act shall, at the option of the holder, be convertible at the end of two years, in sums of $100 or its multiple, into bonds of the United States, not having less than ten or more than forty years to run, and bearing interest at five per cent.

SEC. 6. Whenever these notes or bonds into which they may be converted can be sold at par in gold the Secretary of the Treasury may sell them in such sums as may be called for, and apply the proceeds in gold to correct legal tender notes as they are paid into the treasury.

SEC. 7. The notes issued under this act shall constitute no part of the legal currency reserve required by the National banks.

—Robinson Bros., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	44¼
Penna. Scrip	44
Reading	53⅜
United Cos. N. J.	118¼
Oil Creek	15
Lehigh Valley	57⅜
A. V. R. R. 7-30	93
Central Trans.	40
Empire do	50

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, December 6, 1873. }

The receipts by river and rail the past twenty-four hours indicate the following as the supply of the leading commodities for this market:

Flour, bbls	279	Wheat, sacks	170
Apples, bbls	244	Corn, sacks	179
Butter, pkgs	51	Barley, sacks	190
Potatoes, bushels	1,120	Oats, sacks	205
Bacon, tcs	25	Cheese, bxs	611

The market closed for the week with a very satisfactory feeling, although trade is not as active as usual for the season. The receipts were fair for Saturday, which, however, were fully up to the demand. Confidence is being rapidly restored in financial circles, and as a consequence, currency is becoming more abundant. Merchants report collections still more satisfactory and the number of cash buyers more numerous. The rivers are still in a good navigable condition, and the weather is mild for the season.

The most important changes we have to note today is in the market for flour and cured meats. Flour is still reported firm with light receipts, as will be seen above, while some dealers report a material advance. The export demand for our countries brisk, which may account for the firm feeling. The western markets continue firm for bacon and provisions, and with light receipts and a fair demand, an advance in prices has been established here.

For the information of our business community, we append the following table indicating the entire receipts from all points by river and rail, for the week ending on Saturday, December 6:

	Flour	Apples	Cheese	Corn	Wheat	Barley	Rye	Oats	Butter
	489	141	203	340	1,360	111	170	3,230	42
	2,436	701	611	3,200	1,360	111	170	1,100	42
	2,925	842	814	3,540	2,720	222	340	4,330	84
	913	701	611	320	510	.....	170	1,100	33
	913	701	611	320	510	.....	170	1,100	33
	828	828	.....	314	2828	196	.....	1,450	78
	1,741	1,529	.....	634	3,338	196	170	2,550	111
	6,582	2,074	807	2,834	3,994	1,026	1,342	6,132	26

The following will indicate the state of trade in detail in our city markets, together with the latest quotations for the leading commodities from store:

APPLES.—The receipts, although a falling off within the past twenty-four hours ending to-day, were ample for the requirements of the market. With an average demand prices were fully maintained. Regular sales were reported at from $1 50 to $2 50 per bbl for common to medium and at $3 50 @4 40 per bbl for prime to choice.

ASHES.—The market continues quiet, with but little doing. The nominal rates are: Soda Ash, common, 3½@4c; Refined, 5c; Potash, 9c; Pearl, 10c; Arabic, 6@6½c; Black Band, 5c.

APPLE BUTTER.—In fair request, and prices remain unchanged. Sales at 6@8c per gallon.

ALE.—The market is firm, with a fair demand. The card prices are as follows: X $ ₱ bbl; XX, $9; Indiana $10 ₱ bbl; Bass' Burton ale, in gridersiron of 22 gals, $22 10@2 24; bols, 41 gals, $42 25@44 bols, 62 gals, $62 50@65; 4 in cases, bottles, $2 75; Wm. Youngress' India pale ale in cases of 5 doz bottles, $3 ₱ doz; Robt. Younges of sparkling ale $3 ₱ doz; Guinness stout, bottled by P. & A. Burke, $3 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 25 ₱ doz; Caswells, Hazard & Co's ginger ale $1 75 ₱ doz.

BRAN.—The demand is limited and the market is dull. Sales at $2@2 25 for fair to choice.

BORAX.—Refined 26c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The market continues quiet and prices are steady; sales at 4@4½c per lb.

BUTTER.—There is an active demand for choice roll butter at 28 to 30c ₱ lb, with very light receipts at 18 to 22c ₱ paper, while the inquiry for common continues limited.

BANNER BAKING POWDER.—Market steady; sales per doz ¼ lb cans, $1 40; ½ lb do $2 60; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb cans, $23 00 per dozen.

BROOM CORN.—Market quiet with sales red and red topped 5½@6½; fair to good green 7½@8¾. Hurl 9¾@10c per lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The receipts are quite liberal and the market is again firm, under the influence of an advance in hogs and a slight advance in the western controlling markets. Prices in this market have also advanced from ¼ to ½c per lb. The card rates are as follows: Extra sugar cured hams 13c; sugar cured shoulders 9½c; plain 8½c; breakfast bacon 11¼c; dried beef, S. C., 15½c; beef tongues $7 50 per doz; sides 9c; shoulders 7½ bs over 10; mess pork $16 00 per bbl; ham sausage 10c; lard, refined, tierces, 9½c; half barrels 10c; buckets 10½c; in three 5 carding tins; in five 5 pails 11¼c; in three pound pails 12¼c; in six 5 pails 12¾c per lb.

CARBON OIL.—The market continues dull with prices tending downward. Sales at the works free on cars 10@11½c per gallon, and the usual advance for small lots.

CANNED GOODS.—Moderately active, but prices are steady. Tomatoes are the most in demand and have been at any time this year. Peaches have also declined, while Winslow's corn is still hoisting its tomahawk. Tomatoes are being sold in a jobbing way at $2 25 and $2 30 per doz for 3 lb cans.

CIDER.—In good supply with sales at $5@9 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES.—The current rates are $10 to $13 per bbl; $2 50 to $3 per box.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Dealers report sales at $7 50 @8 per case of four dozen packages.

CHEESE.—The receipts are quite heavy and with a continued good demand the market remains firm. We note sales in small lots at 14@14½c; in car load lots at 13¾@14c, and dairy at 11@12½c; Young America 13c; New York Gosnen 13¾@16c; Switzer 16@17c.

CORN MEAL.—The supply continues to meet the demands of the market, with sales at $2 20 ₱ ton for unbolted meal, and in a small way at $1 60 ₱ cwt., from store.

CRACKERS.—Trade continues satisfactory. Prices for the following grades remain firm but unchanged. We quote: Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water do 7½c ₱ lb.

CANDY.—We have nothing new to report in regard to this article. Prices were as follows: Beeson's PHŒNIX $2 60@3 50; Louisville $2 25@3 50; Honduras $4 00@4 50; white fine $4 50; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $2 00@2 50.

DRESSED HOGS.—Sales at 6½@6¾c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT.—The market is rather quiet, with regular sales of peaches and apples at 6@8c for the former, and 10@11c per lb for the latter.

EGGS.—The receipts are again light, and with a steady demand prices are firm; sales at 29@29c for pickled, and 30@32c for strictly fresh.

FISH.—Prices remain unchanged. We quote: No. 1 mess mackerel $18; No. 2 mess mackerel, $17; extra No. 1 shore mackerel, $12 50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $12; extra No. 1 bay mackerel, $12; No. 1 bay mackerel, $11; extra No. 2 shore mackerel, $12; No. 2 bay mackerel, $11; large No. 3 mackerel, $11; No. 3 mackerel, $10; split Labrador herring, $5 to $9; white fish, $7 @8 00 per bbl for prime choice.

FEATHERS.—There is little or nothing doing and can be quoted at 70@80c per lb; No. 2 C, 40@45c as to quality and quantity.

FLOUR.—The receipts for this market have fallen off to-day, and with a continued fair demand prices continue firm with an advancing tendency. Some dealers in fact report an advance of $0 @ 0 bbl. As the advance has not as yet been made general, we continue our former quotations as follows:

State amber wheat	$8 25@8 50
State red wheat	7 75@8 00
Fancy St. Louis	9 00@9 50
Fancy Kentucky white wheat	9 25
Good Ohio red wheat	7 50@7 75
Wisconsin Spring wheats	6 50@7 75
Minnesota Spring wheats	7 00@7 25
Rye flour	5 25@5 50

GROCERIES.—Trade closed quiet to-day, without change in the leading articles or feeling of the market in general. Coffees and sugars are both firm. Below are the latest quotations:

Coffee—Choice Rio 25¾@27c; good to prime 25½c; fair to good red wheat 24@25¾c; roated one lb packages 33c; loose 29½c.

Sugar—Patent cut loaf 11c; crushed, powdered and granulated 11¼c; standard A 10¾c; B 10¼c; Ex C 10⅜c.

Teas—Young Hyson 80c@1 10 ₱ lb; Gunpowder 80c@1 25; Imperial 80c@1 00 ₱ lb; Japan 80c@1 00 ₱ lb; Oolong 80c@1 00 ₱ lb; fancy $1 00 ₱ lb; Souchon 25@35c ₱ lb.

Molasses—Choice New Orleans 76@72c; prime 65@ 67c.

Syrups—Extra White Drips 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber 60@65c; lower grades 35@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Caroline 8¾c; Patna 8c; Rangoon 7½c.

Honey—Selling at 33@35c.

Pearl Barley—Nos. 3 and 6, 7c ₱ lb.

Oat Meal—A and B, 4½c ₱ lb.

Gunpowder—$4 ₱ keg; assorting, 14c ₱ lb; round.

GRAIN.—The grain market closed the week's business to-day with a quiet feeling, and with no new development in prices. The receipts to day had fallen off, in about the same proportion with the demand. Below are the closing quotations:

Wheat—The market continues firm, at the late advance. Sales are reported as follows: Fair to prime Red Winter at $1 40@1 45; Amber $1 55; and White at $1 60.

Corn—The market remains firm, with sales at the following rates: Mixed at 46c; and prime White at 49@50c per bushel. Ear corn at 38@39c; new ear 60; old 62@65c.

Rye—The market was quiet here. The nominal rate is 75c.

Barley—The market is still reported in an unsettled condition, and it is difficult to obtain correct quotations. We therefore give $1 25@1 40 as the nominal price.

OATS.—The receipt her fallen off, and the demand has become quite limited. Below are the prices at which sales are made:

Oats—Undressed, 86@10c ₱ B. Long Saddles, 15@18; Hind 18@20c.

Quail—$2 00 per dozen.

Pheasants—$4 00 per dozen.

Rabbits—$2 50 per dozen.

Squirrels—$1 00 per dozen.

Wild Turkeys—$2 00@2 50 each.

HOMINY.—The market has undergone no change; we are reported sales at $1 50@1 60 per bbl.

ONIONS.—Are in good supply with sales in a regular way $4 00@4 50 per bbl.

PICKLES.—Medium, bbls, $10; medium half bbls, $5 50; half bbls Boston mixed, $8 00; pints, plain or mixed, per dozen, $1 50; quarts, plain or mixed, $2 50; half gallons, plain, $3 75; gallons, plain, $5 00; 5 gals, $12 50@65; 4 in cases, bottles, $2 75; Wm. Youngress' India pale ale in cases of 5 doz bottles, $3 ₱ doz; Robt. Younges of sparkling ale $3 ₱ doz; Guinness stout, bottled by P. & A. Burke, $3 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 25 ₱ doz; Caswells, Hazard & Co's ginger ale $1 75 ₱ doz.

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FLOUR.—The receipts for this market have fallen

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109¾.

NEW YORK, December 6, 1873.

MONEY

easy at 5@7 per cent., closing at 7 per cent.

STERLING

firm; 60 days 108¾; sight 109¼.

GOLD

ranged at 109¾@109¾, closing at 109¾; carrying rates 3@6, closing at 6. Clearings, $12,000,000. Customs receipts, $220,000; Treasury disbursements $182,000. Imports for the week: Dry goods, $1,093,117; General merchandise $3,999,993. Specie shipments for the week $511,467, principally silver bars.

GOVERNMENTS

dull and steady.

U. S. coupons, 1881	17¾	5-20's, '67	16¾
5-20's, '62	11	5-20's, '68	16¾
5-20's, '64	12¾	New 5's	9¾
5-20's, '65	13	10-40's	10
5-20's, '65, new	13¼	Currency 6's	9¾

STATE BONDS

quiet and strong.

Bankers' bills	84	Virginia, new	40
Missouri 6's	92¾	Virginia, old	34
Tennessee, old	78	North Carolina, old	24
Tennessee, new	77¾	North Carolina, new	14

FAILURE OF CORNWALL & CO.

Cornwall & Co., cotton brokers failed to-day. It is not believed to be a bad failure or that serious trouble will result therefrom.

STOCKS,

strong with an advance of from ¼@3 per cent., and chiefly active in Western Union, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Wabash, Northwestern & Union Pacific.

Canton	67	St. Paul	36½
W. U. Tel. Co.	72½	Do preferred	59¾
Quicksilver	37	Wabash	50
Adams Express Co.	86	Do preferred	62
Wells, Fargo & Co.	67¾	Fort Wayne	88¾
American Express	60	Terre Haute	10
U. S. Express	64½	Do preferred	27¾
Erie	46	Chicago & Alton	94
Erie preferred	69	Do preferred	102
Harlem	119¾	Ohio & Mississippi	28¾
Harlem, preferred	118	Clev., Col. & Cin.	71¾
Michigan Central	74	Bur. & Quincy	94
Pittsburgh	84	Lake Shore	73¾
N. W.	51¾	Panama	96
Do preferred	70	Illinois Central	97
Rock Island	94¾	Union Pacific	98
N. J. Central	96	Central Pacific	93
		Union	84¾
		Midland Erie	3½
		Del. Lack.	98¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 6, 1873.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm at $5 20@5 90.

GRAIN—Wheat active and prices advanced; No. 1 spring $1 11@1 11¾; No. 2 $1 10, cash; $1 10¾ seller December; $1 11¾@1 12 seller January. Corn—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 49¾c cash; 49¾c seller December. Oats—Demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 37¾c cash; 38c January; rejected 35@35¾c. Rye—Demand active and prices advanced; No. 1, 75@75c. Barley dull; fall No. 2 $1 45; No. 3 $1 @1 05¾.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $14, cash; $14 25 January; $14 75 February. Lard active and prices advanced; 7¾@8c cash; 7.85 seller February. Bulk Meats—Demand fair; market firm; shoulders, 10 days old cold at 4½c packed.

DRESSED HOGS—Active higher, at $5@5 10.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 90c.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 6.—Cotton active and firm and sales to-day, 1,150 bales; middling 14¾c; strict good ordinary 14¼c. Receipts, 2,754 bales. Exports—Great Britain 5,708 bales, continent 1,250 bales, France 575 bales, coast 208 bales. Sales 10) bales. Stock 14,171 bales.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Cotton is moderate demand and lower; middling uplands, 15¾c. Flour a shade firmer, more active but unchanged. Whisky lower, at 89@90c. Wheat—Southern dull and lower; spring, $1 48@1 48; Iowa spring, $1 45@1 50; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 52; northwestern spring, $1 49. Rye quiet at 80c. Barley firmer at $1 75@1 85. Malt unchanged. Corn fairly active, 2c to 3c lower; mixed 1c to 2c lower; sales, 76,000 bu.; closing steady; western mixed at 48½c; white western 50@57c. Wool firm at 35@42c. Coffee quiet at 19½@24c. Sugar firm; 8¾c. Molasses and rice quiet. Petroleum unchanged. Turpentine quiet at 40½c. Pork firmer at 13½. Beef and cutmeats unchanged. Middles steady at 7¾@8c. Lard firmer at 8¾@8¾c. Butter and cheese unchang d. Metal unchanged. Freights quiet; to Liverpool per steam 5½d; sail 6d; per steam to London 6½d; to Glasgow 6½d; sail 6d; per steam to Havre 5-16c; to Bremen 5-16c; to Hamburg 5-16c.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, December 6.—Wool active and in demand at advanced prices, market being very excited and transactions larger than for a long time, due to a rise in Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces offering under 52½c, and we quote choice double-extra at the close at 53¼@55c with higher prices asked for treble extra and pick lock; good lots Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces are also under offer, we hear, at 52½c, and fine delaine and a lot of Michigan at 51c. Pulled wool continues to attract considerable attention, and good lines of superfine and extra still rule comparatively low, sales having been made at 40@50c. Sales of domestic wool reported for the week 1,400,000 lbs, which a million pounds were in fleeces: sales Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, medium extra, double extra and treble extra at 48@50c; Michigan and Wisconsin, New York and Vermont 47@48½c; unwashed and unmerchantable 39@43c; tubs 47½@50c; scoured 52½@56c; delaine 50@51c; noils 62½c; pulers 53½c; superfine and pulled 30@36c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 6.—Hay easier; choice, $24. Dry salt meats easier; shoulders 6c@6½c; clear ribs 7½c; clear 7¾c. Sugar steady and in fair accumulating; inferior 4¾@5c; common 5¼@5½c; fair to fully fair 6¼@6¾c; prime to choice 7¼@8¼c. Molasses active; fair, 47@50c; prime 55@56c; strictly prime to choice 54@57c. Coffee firmer; jobbing fair to good 23½@24c; prime 25@25½c. Rice quiet and firmer at $8 30. Others unchanged. Cotton—receipts 2,868 bales; exports 321 bales, continent 10,172 bales; stock 146,641 bales; unsold 55,700 bales.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 6.—Flour dull at 15@3. Flour firm at $6 50@7 10. Wheat easier at $1 45. Corn quiet at 54@55c. Rye firm at 85c. Oats steady at 35@37c. Barley steady at $1 35@1 45. Mess Pork strong at $14 50@14 75. Lard steady; kettle 8¾@8½c; steam 7½c. Bulk meats firmly held; shoulders 5¾@5¾c; clear rib sides 7¾@7¾c; clear 7¾@8c. Bacon quiet at 6¾@7¾@7¾c. Hogs slow at $4 30@4 35; receipts 10,710; shipments 1,240. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 88c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 6.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and weaker at $1 60@1 65. Corn firm at 49@50c. Oats dull; market western 46@47c; white 48@49c. Rye dull at 98@99c. Provisions excited and very buoyant. Pork $14 50. Bulk meats no sale; 7½c asked, 8c bid. Bacon firm; shoulders and rib sides 7¾@8c. Lard firm at 8½c. Butter unchanged. Sugar cured hams 12@14c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky steady at 94½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 6.—There is a decidedly improved feeling in trade and manufacturers agents are distributing a fair amount of cotton and woolen goods. Cotton goods in better demand and firm at revised prices; fine brown cottons active and firm; Atlantic L., brown sheeting has advanced to 19c. Cottonades more active. Woolens selling more freely to the clothing trade. Hosiery in better request. Dry goods imports for week $1,093,117.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 6.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat demand fair and prices revised prices; fine brown cottons active and firm; Atlantic L., brown sheeting has advanced to 19c. Cottonades more active. Woolens selling more freely to the clothing trade. Hosiery in better request. Dry goods imports for week $1,093,117.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 6.—Flour steady at $4 50 at 50. Wheat dull; red $1 55@1 85. Rye steady at 84@85c. Corn less active at 52@56c. Petroleum unchanged; active the past few days; 110) barrels refined changed hands at 13c December, 12¾c January, 13¾c February, 14c March, 14¼c April; crude held at 9¾c. Whisky steady at 94c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, December 6.—Receipts 659; market quiet under scarcity of good stock which continue in good demand at full prices; shipments 740. Hogs—Receipts about 22,000; active, firm and 10c higher, at $4 30@4 70 for common to choice; most sales to packers at $4 40@4 55; shipments 5,280.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 11¾; No. 2 $1 10. Oats—Demand good at 34@3c. Rye—Demand fair and market firm at 75c. Corn active at 51¾c. Barley dull and prices nominal; No. 2 $1 35.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, December 6.—Cotton dull and declined at 13@13½c. Corn 65c. Oats firm at 50@55c. Flour and wheat and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at 95c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 6.—Grain dull, steady and unchanged. Wheat—No 1 red $1 52; No 2 $1 40. Corn 60@61c. Oats 43@44c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, December 6.—Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1 55. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 65c. Barley dull and prices are nominal; Canada $1 65@1 67.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, December 6.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Corn active at 46c. Oats—None here. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,

REFINERS OF

Carbon and Head Light Oils,

AND DEALERS IN

LUBRICATING OILS,

Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.

Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

WARING BROTHERS,

Successors to Waring & King,

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

37 Fifth Avenue.

Philadelphia Address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 307 Walnut Street.

WHEAT AND BARLEY—

No. 1 Spring Wheat and Barley,

In Elevator and to arrive, for sale by

D. WALLACE,

353 LIBERTY STREET.

PITTSBURGH COMMISSION HOUSE,

305 LIBERTY STREET.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

Receives and sells Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Grain, Seeds, Lard, Bacon, Apples, Potatoes, Greens and Dried Fruits. Farm and Garden Products. Correspondence invited.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	847
H McKelvey	Star O W	854
Jos Bushnell	Standard O W	786
Jos Bushnell	National O W	616
Joe Bushnell	Iron City O W	222
Fisher Bros	Citizens O W	765
Tack Bros	Brilliant O W	995
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	228
Jos Bushnell	American O W	721
Fisher Bros		

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O W	847	Iron City O W	222
Star O W	854	Citizens O W	765
Standard O W	786	Brilliant O W	1,223
National O W	616	American O W	721
Total			6,034

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI,

[Reported by Addy, Hall & Co.]

CINCINNATI, December 8.—There is more disposition to buy at the very low prices at which some grades have been offered. The general stoppage of furnaces and mills for a few weeks is anticipated, and the consumption will be curtailed. We inclose revised list of quotations:

(HOT BLAST CHARCOAL)

Hanging Rock, No. 1, ₱ ton	$30@40
Hanging Rock, No. 2, ₱ ton	26@33
Hanging Rock, Forge, ₱ ton	20@31
Hanging Rock, No. 1, ₱ ton	26@33
Tennessee, Forge, ₱ ton	28@29
Alabama, No. 1, ₱ ton	40@41
Missouri, No. 1, ₱ ton	37@39
Missouri, No. 2, ₱ ton	28@29

(HOT BLAST STONE COAL.)

Missouri, No. 1, ₱ ton	30@31
Missouri, Forge, ₱ ton	26@28
Ohio, No. 1, ₱ ton	29@30
Ohio, Forge, ₱ ton	24@25

(COLD BLAST CHARCOAL)

Hanging Rock, car wheel, ₱ ton	60@65
Missouri, car wheel, ₱ ton	55@60
Kentucky, car wheel, ₱ ton	50@60
Tennessee, car wheel, ₱ ton	60@62
Georgia, car wheel, ₱ ton	60@62
Alabama, car wheel, ₱ ton	60@65
Machinery and Forge, ₱ ton	105@110
Bloome, ₱ ton	

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CLEVELAND, December 6.—Grain dull, steady and unchanged. Wheat—No 1 red $1 52; No 2 $1 40. Corn 60@61c. Oats 43@44c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, December 6.—Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1 55. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 65c. Barley dull and prices are nominal; Canada $1 65@1 67.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, December 6.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Corn active at 46c. Oats—None here. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Goethe	December 9	Hamburg	
Algeria	December 10	Liverpool	
Manhattan	December 10	Liverpool	
Macedonia	December 10	Glasgow	
Lady Lyell	December 10	Bristol	
City of London	December 11	Liverpool	
Westphalia	December 11	Hamburg	
Olympus	December 13	Liverpool	
City of Brussels	December 13	Liverpool	
Republic	December 13	Liverpool	
Virginia	December 13	Glasgow	
Perrire	December 13	France	
Greece	December 13	Liverpool	
Delta	December 13	Bristol	
Eyah	December 13	Glasgow	
Russia	December 15	Liverpool	
Wyoming	December 15	Liverpool	
Castalia	December 17	Glasgow	
Thuringia	December 18	Hamburg	
Hecla	December 20	Liverpool	
City of New York	December 20	Liverpool	
Adriatic	December 20	Liverpool	
Spain	December 20	Liverpool	
Anglia	December 20	Glasgow	
Java	December 24	Liverpool	
Idaho	December 24	Liverp

THE VERY LATEST.

THE VIRGINIUS.

LATEST ADVICES FROM HAVANA.

Much Better Feeling Prevails.

Probable Peaceful Surrender of the Vessel.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF MINISTER SICKLES.

GREAT ACTIVITY AT NAVY YARDS

Proposed Action by Congress.

FROM HAVANA—BETTER FEELING PREVALENT—VIRGINIUS PRISONERS.

HAVANA, December 5, via KEY WEST.—The city continues quiet. The feeling on the question of the delivery of the Virginius has experienced considerable change since yesterday. Many Spaniards are now in favor of the immediate quiet delivery of the vessel to the United States authorities, considering that the contrary course would place them in open rebellion to the government of Spain. Leading officers of volunteers held a meeting this morning in the residence of Senor Zulueta, President of the Casino Espanole. Senor Zulueta subsequently informed American gentlemen that the Virginius would be delivered quietly. It is reported that Senor Zulueta received a telegram from Senor Colvo, representative at Madrid of the Casino Espanole, counseling the delivery of the Virginius, and saying that Spain will afterwards claim one hundred million dollars damages from the United States. The proposal to send the Virginius to Spain, and there turn her over to an American man-of-war, is received with favor by the Spaniards. Battalions of volunteers are forming.

United States naval officers at Santiago de Cuba inform officially that the number of men captured on the Virginius, was one hundred and fifty-five, and of these fifty-three were executed, eight of the one hundred and two now living fourteen are native or naturalized Americans. The remainder are of various nationalities.

HAVANA, December 6.—The feeling in this city continues to improve. The opposition to the delivery of the Virginius is decreasing. Prominent Republicans and many conservatives favor the delivery of the steamer, and advise a cessation of opposition. The first message of President Grant to Congress is anxiously looked for.

THE BUTCHER RETURNS TO SANTIAGO.

HAVANA, December 6.—General Burriel leaves here to-morrow (Sunday) for Santiago de Cuba, to resume charge of that department.

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE VIRGINIUS.

NEW YORK, December 7.—The *Herald's* Havana special says the American Consulate is quietly guarded by troops. An attempt was made on Thursday night to burn the Virginius. Regular soldiers have been sent on board to protect her.

TERMS OF THE PROTOCOL TO BE CARRIED INTO EFFECT—PROSPECT OF PEACE BRIGHTENING.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—The protocol signed by Admiral Polo and Secretary Fish on the 29th of November was with the full approbation of the Spanish Government, after mature consideration of all its consequences, and since that time it has experienced no hesitation whatever for a change of its terms. The excitement in the Island of Cuba and the alleged threats concerning the Virginius gave a reasonable foundation for fear on the part of many persons that the vessel and surviving passengers and crew would not be promptly delivered to the United States authorities according to the terms of agreement, but such apprehensions have not been shared by the Executive branch of our Government, for it can be positively stated that there is nothing to diminish its confidence in the sincerity of purpose of the Spanish government, or its ability to execute its engagements. The details of the transactions has been unavoidable, and only recently an arrangement for the consummation of the terms has been completed. Whatever may have been suggested heretofore as to the programme, it can now be asserted that the Virginius will be delivered to one of our naval vessels within the next ten days, at a Cuban port, in open day, and that the surviving passengers and crew will be transferred to a United States ship at Santiago de Cuba in an equally open manner. The vessels to perform these services will soon be, if they have not already been, designated by the Secretary of the Navy. This is the condition of affairs to-night, which has served to inspire a hope of continued peace with Spain in order that the United States may continue to give their moral support to the Castelar government in its efforts to establish a Republic.

Admiral Polo has lately received a communication from Captain General Jovellar, in which there is no reference to the subject of his alleged resignation.

OF THE RUMORED CUBAN EXPEDITION.

NEW YORK, December 6.—The rumor that the schooner Albert W. Smith, which cleared from Elizabethport for Key West, with coal is a Cuban privateer, is not credited by the naval officers, who state the Navy Department has recently purchased 7,000 tons of coal for the use of the squadron in Cuban waters, and that the A. W. Smith is one of a large fleet of such number of transports employed to carry it down there. That the vessel should carry a few articles of merchandise is not at all strange, but the object of the vessel is strictly legitimate.

The Cuban Junta say they have no knowledge of any expedition being fitted out under Captain Bowen or any other person.

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WAR MATERIAL FOR PENSACOLA NAVY YARD.

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The ordnance and war material sent from here to Pensacola, consisted of twenty-six thirteen inch mortars, forty-eight nine to ten inch guns, thirteen hundred-pound Parrotts, four thousand three hundred and fifty thirteen and twenty inch shells, eighteen hundred nine to twenty inch solid shot, forty-five hundred hand grenades, and sixteen hundred and fifty hundred pound shells.

BY CABLE FROM MADRID—REPORTED RESIGNATION OF MINISTER SICKLES—WAR-LIKE FEELING OF THE PEOPLE.

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The *Correspondencia* says they have had frequent disagreements before, and that there was almost a rupture on the occasion of the correspondence attending the remand of Bidwell from Havana and the Howard case, when Fish ignored Sickles and dealt directly with the Spanish Minister. It is generally said in diplomatic circles, that the good offices of the British Minister had accomplished a settlement, but now as Fish proposes further concessions Sickles resigns. The Cuban authorities demand that the Virginius be delivered at some Spanish or Porto Rico port, at the discretion of Soler, the Colonial Minister, there to await arbitration.

The opposition to Castelar is culminating in a cabinet crisis. The whole Spanish press indignantly protest against the tone of President Grant's message, and an imperious call for troops in Cuban affairs, really none of his business. The cause of the cabinet crisis is the charge that Castelar ponders to America. The situation here surprises the astonishing ignorance, haughtiness and pride of the people. The feeling is intensely war-like.

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Propeller Sunk in Saginaw Bay—Several Lives Lost.

PORT ELGIN, ONT., December 6.—Captain Barret, of the barge Guiding Star, with a crew of saved men with feet badly frozen, arrived here this afternoon in a whale boat. They left the barge about nine miles out in a disabled condition. She was laden with 24,000 bushels of wheat, bound from Milwaukee for Saonia and was in tow of the propeller City of Detroit, which was laden with 8,000 bushels of wheat, the remainder of her cargo being rolling freight. A gale struck them at half past three this morning, when they cut the barge loose, and about seven mile City of Detroit sunk in Saginaw bay. Captain Barrett saw three of the crew of the propeller in a yawl, and one man was seen in another boat. It is feared that the rest of the crew went down with the propeller. There were about twenty on board.

NEW YORK.

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LIBERAL PROVISION FOR THE POOR.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has voted $79,000 to the hospitals, asylums and charitable institutions of the city, to be used in supplying food, shelter, clothing and medical attendance to the poor.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans increase, $4,091,800; specie increase, $1,351,600; legal tenders' increase, $2,332,700; deposits' increase, $7,675,900; circulation decrease, $52,400.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Michigan and Lake Shore.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLEGAN, MICH., December 6, 1872.

D. P. Clay was yesterday appointed Receiver of the Michigan and Lake Shore Railroad, in place of Thos. D. Messler, of Pittsburgh. The original company has taken the rolling stock off the line, trains have been discontinued and business suspended. A rumor is afloat that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern will equip the road with rolling stock and business be resumed next week.

A Through Line Estab lished.

LOUISVILLE, December 6.—The Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern Railroad commence running to-morrow a line of Pullman palace drawing room day and sleeping cars between this city and Little Rock, Arkansas, running through without a change of cars.

Raid of Desperadoes in Arkansas—Four Killed and Two Captured by Citizens.

ST. LOUIS, December 6.—The *Evening Dispatch* has a letter from Sulphur Rock, Ark., which says a party of six desperadoes made a raid along White river on November 26th, robbing the settlers of horses, money, jewelry, &c. They crossed the river on their return trip at Moore's Ferry, and when about half a mile below the ferry were fired upon from an ambush by a party of citizens. Their leader, and two others named Beader and Higbee, were killed, another mortally wounded, and the remaining two slightly wounded. The citizens made preparations to hang the latter two, but were finally prevailed upon to allow the law to take its course.

Favoring the Removal of the Special Privilege in Banking.

CINCINNATI, December 6.—The Finance Committee of the Board of Trade to-day reported resolutions that all restrictions limiting national banking as special privilege should be removed, and the right to issue notes should be legally conferred upon the furnishing capital on present basis of security to notes. In this way public debt could be funded at home in bonds at a rate not over four per cent. interest, and these bonds might be convertible into greenbacks to secure elasticity of currency when necessary. Also a resolution asking Congress to forbid the payment of interest on current deposits by National banks.

CITY MATTERS.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Lucille Western may well congratulate herself on the engagement she has just been playing at the Opera House. She has the good taste to select for herself the plays and the character best suited to her unquestioned talent, and the result has been that she has succeeded in attracting very large audiences, who have admired her personations to the highest degree.

Owing to the interest taken by the public in this lady's performances, the management have, both wisely and kindly, persuaded her to remain with us a few nights longer. We take pleasure in announcing that she will appear this evening as Nancy Sykes in "Oliver Twist," a very powerful dramatization of Dickens' novel of that name.

Miss Western's presentation of the character is really very fine, and must attract all who have heretofore seen it, and many who have only heard of it.

Academy of Music.

To night Messrs. Fox & Denier, with their excellent company of pantomimists, will set people to laughing over the grotesque fun bound up in "Humpty Dumpty." The stage of the Academy has been specially fitted up with the necessary scenery and traps for this favorite pantomime, and the management have spared no expense in giving it a proper representation. A number of specialties will be introduced, so that a thoroughly enjoyable entertainment may be expected. You may not will be the "Clown" and "Pantaloon;" and they are about as funny fellows as ever donned the motley.

Seats can be secured during the day at the Academy box-office.

Trimble's Varieties.

Unflagging energy continues to be displayed by Messrs. Gardner and Trimble in catering for the amusement of their patrons. For the present week they have secured the services of a large company, and the entertainments will appear nightly in a melange containing abundant food for merriment. The usual matinees will be given on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at half-past two o'clock.

American Conservatory of Music.

Two Conservatory matinee concerts have proved sufficient to enlighten the public of the advantages for a musical education which are now afforded in this city; we are therefore under no necessity to make any extended comments thereon. It is gratifying to know that our Pittsburgh school of high musical art is in such healthful condition, and is such a resource of knowledge and talent, is now in the full tide of success-ful experiment, appreciated by the people and wholly self-sustaining. It is more than a kindly hint to be uninformed, to say that a limited number of pupils may gain admission to the Conservatory by application to its faculty during the early winter term now in session.

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THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

THE POWERS OF THE CONVENTION DEFINED.

The Convention Not Above the Legislature.

The Ordinance for the Election in Philadelphia Illegal and Void.

OPINION OF CHIEF JUSTICE AGNEW.

AN INJUNCTION GRANTED.

IMPORTANT ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE BY HON. JOHN M. READ.

Decision of Judge Stowe in the Allegheny County Case.

AN INJUNCTION DENIED

Pursuant to the announcement made on Thursday last, the Judges of the Supreme Court assembled in the Court House Prius, on Friday to dispose of the case of Wells et al. vs. the Commissioners of Election et al. The argument in the case commenced on Tuesday morning, and ended Thursday last, 3 P. M. The main questions raised were the power of the Constitutional Convention to pass an act for the appointment of the Commissioners of Election to conduct the election on the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution, and the jurisdiction of the Court.

The unanimous conclusions of the Court were expressed by Chief Justice Agnew, in the following opinion:

Francis Wells et al., vs. James Bain et al., Edwin H. Fitler et al. At Nisi Prius, in Equity.

Edwin H. Donnelly et al., vs. Edwin H. Fitler et al. At Nisi Prius, in Equity.

Agnew, C. J.—Since the Declaration of Independence in 1776, it has been an axiom of the American people, that all just government is founded on the consent of the people. This is recognized in the second section of the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which affirms that the people "have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper." A social and well ordered government of the people cannot be altered or abolished unless by the consent of the same people, and this consent is legally ascertained by the act of obtained. The people here mean are the whole—those who constitute the entire State, male and female citizens, infants and adults. A mere majority of those persons who are qualified as electors are not the people, though a majority may be all they may represent: the whole people.

The words, in such manner as they may think proper," in the Declaration of Rights, embrace but three known recognized modes by which the whole people, the State, can give their consent to an alteration of an existing lawful frame of government, viz.:

1. The mode provided in the existing Constitution.

2. A law, as the instrumental process of raising the body for revision and conveying to it the powers of the people.

3. A revolution.

The first two are peaceful means through which the consent of the people to alter the established, and by which the existing government consents to be displaced without revolution. The government derives its power from, and is restrained by the Constitution, or by passing a law to call a convention. Revolution is not any power in the existing government the remedy of the people is in the third mode—revolution.

When a law becomes the instrumental process of amendment, it is not because the Legislature possesses any inherent power to change the existing Constitution through a Convention, but because it is the only means through which an authorized consent of the whole people, the entire State, can be lawfully obtained in a state of peace. Irregular action, whereby a majority can control the power of minority to act for the whole, is evidently revolutionary. The people, that entire body called the State, can be bound by no act of theirs but that which is proceeding from themselves. In a state of peaceful government the majority of the citizens must always be a part to speak for the whole only at an election authorized by law. It is only when an election is authorized by law that the people, who constitute the State or whole people, are bound to attend, and if they do not, can be bound by the expression of the will of those who attend. It is only then that we pronounce the voice of the people are those alone who possess the constitutional qualifications of the people in order to represent them, otherwise they speak for themselves only, and do not represent the people.

The people, having reserved the right to alter or abolish their form of government, have not by the same declaration of their rights, reserved the means of procuring a law as the instrumental process of so doing. The act declares that "all political rights and interests is one of vast, indeed most solemn importance, to impose a new Constitution together, or to intrust powers not delegated may lead to bloodshed and ruin. The power to act, then, should be sacredly guarded from the influence of any but of the people's authority cannot be snatched by unhallowed hands.

The present inquiry is not how much power may be conferred by law, but what power was conferred in the Constitution of 1790 and 1838, according to the forms of the Constitution. One of these is that no bill shall contain "more than one subject, which shall be expressed by its title." The act, by its title of the act of June 21, 1871, is "An act to authorize a change in the Constitution," &c., &c. The question of the Commonwealth to be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election, to be held on the 2d day of November, 1871, is the only question of reform. The question submitted to the people was the question of calling a Convention. That question was authorized to be submitted to a popular vote. In that election each elector expressed his individual opinion on that question, and that alone, by voting for or against it. The people spoke by "a Convention." This question was answered in the affirmative by a majority of votes cast by the people, answering the Legislature, said, "You may call a Convention." This was all the vote expressed. Each voter expressed his individual opinion on that *question*, the majority expressed no more, for the majority was composed of the sum total of the votes on each side. Thus an analysis of the fact, both in its title and its text, demonstrates that the vote was not to be submitted to a popular vote under the only chart of their powers. The will of the whole people has been expressed in no more than and the powers of the delegates, therefore, came in no other wise.

It will not do to assert that the whole original power of the people was conferred by the election. In its electoral capacity it was but the instrumental process of the law, the means provided by this very law, of selecting the delegates. The law was the warrant of their authority, and when it gave the very terms chosen and adopted by the people, under which *they* delegated their power to these agents. The delegates possessed no inherent power, and when convened by the law at the time and place fixed in it, sit and act strictly within the limits of the powers from the people themselves, and can know and discover the will of the people only so far as they can discern it from the terms of the law. They can never received to act for the people. If they claim through any other source, they must be able to point to it.

Outside of the law to take the sense of the people, whether by convention, for any purpose, the law is to call the Convention, no other source has been or can be shown. No approval of the Convention, before it can displace the existing governm nt, and impose a new Constitution on the whole people. Those voting at the general election had no power to represent or to bind those who did not chose to vote. A majority of the adult males having the qualifications of electors can bind the whole people only when they have authority to do so.

To make this still more plain. Suppose a Constitution formed by a volunteer Convention, assuming to represent the people, and an attempt to set it up and displace the existing lawful government. It is clear but neither the people as a whole nor the government having given their assent in any binding form, the executive, judiciary and all the officers, sworn to support the existing Constitution would be bound, in maintenance of the lawful, existing government, to resist the people, to resist the usurpation, even to the whole extent of the force of the state, if overpowered, how gov ernment could be established except by peaceful means, or by actual revolution.

It follows, therefore, that in a state of peace a law is the only means by which the will of the whole people can be collected in an authorized form, and the power of the people can be lawfully given to the agents who compose the Convention. The form of the law is immaterial in this question of derivative authority. It may be a law to confer general authority and one to confer special authority. It may be an ordinance in the form of a law, as was the act of 1789 under which the Convention of 1790 was convened, or an ordinance in the form of a law, as in primary assemblies to select delegates, and confer on them unrestricted powers; or it may be a law to take the sense of the people on the question of calling a Convention, and then a law to call and convene it, and confer the powers the people intend to confer upon their agents. The power to pass the law carries with it of necessity the power to limit and define the terms of the law. The terms of delegation, which the people confer upon the agents acting under it, and by virtue of the law which they have called to their aid, as the instrumental process of conferring their authority, are the measure of their powers of amendment, because of the necessity of the terms of their own will, and the sole of this channel is evidentionary, for it has neither the assent of the government nor of the people who have called the government into being, and acted through it. The process of amendment being through the instrumentality of legislation, these terms must be enacted in the forms of the Constitution and be interpreted by the rules which govern in the interpretation of laws.

The real inquiry is: What powers of the people were conferred upon the late Convention? Any change in the fundamental relations of the people and of that sacred compact which they have instituted as a State declared that "all certain rights and interests is one of vast, indeed most solemn importance, to impose a new Constitution together, or to intrust powers not delegated may lead to bloodshed and ruin. The power to act, then, should be sacredly guarded from the influence of any but of the people's authority cannot be snatched by unhallowed hands.

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